

From

Rai Bahadur Pt. Besheshwar Nayal,



Settlement Officer,

NIMRANA STATE.

To

A. R. Jelf, Esq., I. C. S.,



Political Agent,

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for your sanction, a rent rate report of the Nimrana State in connection with the revision of settlement. The last settlement came into force from 1st September 1898 Its term was for 20 years which expired on 1st September 1918 i.e., in Kharif of Samwat 1975. Thus the last settlement has run for 3 years more ; as soon as the rates are sanctioned, the assessment Statements by villages will be submitted as the area Statements according to soils are ready and the new assessments can take effect from Kharif of Samwat 1978 or from November 1921.

(2) The rates proposed by me for each class of soil have been calculated on the value of the produce of rabi about which experiments were made this year, and also on the value of the estimated produce of Kharif as ascertained by local enquiries from the Zamindars and compared with Sir Michael O'Dwyer's figures as shown in the statement of crop experiments (Statement F) embodied in the last settlement report.

(3) For the purposes of crop experiments of last rabi I selected six villages and in each village I selected a few fields taking care that the fields so selected had an average produce. The Zamindars of these villages were consulted in selecting the fields. This work was not left to state officials as they might have felt inclined to select those fields in which they thought, there was the best produce. The result of this crop experiment is shown in Statement marked A. I selected a particularly bad field in Mauza Bhimpura of which the produce was withering on account of adverse wind. This plot is entered at No. 16 in Statement A. Having

found out the produce per bigha in each class of soil *i. e.* Matyar I and Matyar II, Bhur I and Bhur II the value of the produce was estimated on two kinds of rates.

(a) 8 seers per rupee wheat and 10 seers per rupee barley whereas the actual prevailing rates at that time were $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers wheat and 8 seers barley. The price of Bhusa was calculated at 2 mds. to the rupee, whereas it was selling at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mds. per rupee.

(b) at assumed rates which are 9 seers wheat and 12 seers barley.

The highest value of produce in Matyar I was 84 rupees excluding the price of Bhusa at No. 9 in Mauza Birambas and the lowest was Rs. 41 at No. 8 in Mauza Rodwal.

In Matyar II the highest value was (77—15) at No. 3 in Daulat Singh-pura and lowest Rs. 37—5, at No. 6 in the same village.

In Bhur I.—the highest value was Rs. (85-5-0) at No. 10 in Birambas and the lowest was Rs. (31-13-0) at No. 18 in Bhimpura. The state share in the produce during the time the Batai system was in force, was $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers in the maund or $\frac{2}{3}$ th share. If we add $\frac{1}{6}$ th to this the state share would be $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ in the value of the produce or 6 annas in the rupee, but keeping strictly to the share $\frac{2}{3}$ th the following rates will be deduced for the chahi land.

(1) Matyar I. highest	$41 \times \frac{2}{3} =$ Rs. 30 7 0.
„ II. lowest	$41 \times \frac{2}{3} =$ Rs. 14 13 0.
(2) Matyar II. highest	$77 \times \frac{2}{3} =$ Rs. 28 4 0.
„ „ lowest	$37 \times \frac{2}{3} =$ Rs. 13 6 0.
(3) Bhur I. highest	$85 \times \frac{2}{3} =$ Rs. 30 7 0.
„ „ lowest	$(31-13) \times \frac{2}{3} =$ Rs. 11 8 0.

It will be noticed that where the fields are properly manured and well-irrigated the produce in Matyar I Matyar II and Bhur I is nearly the same. In the face of this experiment, I am proposing the following rates for irrigated lands.

Matyar I	8 Rs. a bigha.
Matyar II	7 „ „
Bhur I	6 „ „
Bhur II	5 „ „

There is only 5 bighas 1 Bis. of irrigated Bhur II land in one village Jaitpur. Its produce was estimated to be 5 maunds a bigha (barley). So I have taken 5 Rs. a bigha as its rate. In Matyar I—the produce is so good that even if we fixed 9 Rs. a bigha—the rate would be fair. As the irrigated lands are all cultivated by proprietors prevailing cash rents for such lands are not found in any village to serve as a true guide.

About unirrigated lands—statement B. showing the value of estimated kharif crops has been prepared. This will show that we can safely take 4 Rs. a bigha for Matyar I and Rs. 3 for Matyar II and Rs. 1/4/- for Bhur I and 14 ans. per bigha for Bhur II. These rates represent a little less than $\frac{2}{3}$ th share of the value of each crop in the above classes of land. Competitive cash rents are few and far between. The best lands are kept by the Zamindars for their own cultivation and poor lands are let to tenants generally of the same caste on the old revenue rates Sir M. F. O'Dwyer was also of the same opinion (vide para 25 of his report). It is also true that where they exist neither tenants nor owners are willing to disclose them. I have however prepared a statement (C) from the Jamabandies of Samwat 1976 which I personally attested about each village. This Statement shows the existing average rates for each class of soil in each village. In Nagori, Kundan Singhpura, Birambas, Partap Singhpura (Mafi) the average prevailing rates for dry Matyar I exceed the proposed rate of Rs. 4 per bigha. In Bhimpura it is 4 rupees. In the remaining villages they are below Rs. 4.

For Matyar II—the rates in Salarpur, Nagori, Bhimpura, Daulat Singhpura and Partap Singhpura are Rs. 3 or more per bigha. In Bijaipura they are Rs. (2-15-6) In the remaining villages they are less—but as has been noted above the statement of prevailing rates is not a correct guide in all cases and we have to rely upon the produce estimate as shown in Statement (B) It is an obvious thing that when the lands of adjoining villages are of similar quality—there can not be so much divergence in rates as appears in some villages.

For Bhur I—the proposed rate of (1-4-0 per bigha is justified by the produce estimate as well as by the Statement of prevailing rates. In Nagli the recorded average rate for Bhur I is 1 rupee a bigha and in Jaitpur it is As. 12-3 pie per bigha. I have proposed 10 annas a bigha in Nagli and 14 As a bigha in Jaitpur.

For Bhur II.—the proposed rate of 14 As. a bigha is justified by both statements (B) and (C). In Nagli and Jaitpur I have proposed a rate of 8 As. a bigha instead of 14 As. as in other villages. In Nagli the proprietors are Thakurs who are bad cultivators and Jaitpur is a village of inferior class of land, there being no matyar land in it, but cultivation is being pushed on with industry.

The following 4 villages to the South-East have not as good lands as the others and I propose the following rates in them.

(1) Ishri Singhpura Matyar I 3 Rs. a bigha.

„ II 2 „

Bhur I (1-4-0) a bigha.

„ II (0-10-0) a bigha.

(2) Janak Singhpura Bhur I 14 As. a bigha.

„ II 11 „ „

There being no land of class Matyar I and Matyar II.

(3) Mahtab-bas in Nimrana Matyar II (2-6-0)

Bhur II 8 annas.

These being the only two classes of land in this small chak.

(4) Kali Pahari Matyar II (2-8-0)

Bhur I 1 Rupee.

„ II 10 Annas.

In the remaining villages—the rates are uniform for dry lands viz.

Matyar I 4 Rs. per bigha pacca.

„ II 3 „ „ „

Bhur I 1-4-0 „ „

„ II 0-14-0 „ „

In Mauza Dabarbhas which is another village of Thakurs a little concession has been made by putting the following rates.

Matyar I Rs. 3-8-0.

„ II „ 3-0-0.

Bhur I „ 1-0-0.

„ II „ 0-8-0.

STATEMENT D.

A statement of prices current for 24 years from Samwat 1954 to Samwat 1977 has been prepared. The prices have been rising since the war time and there is no tendency to their fall. The prevailing Bazar rates now are :

Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Bijhar.	Cotton.	Bajra.
5 Seers.	7 Seers.	5 Seers.	6½ Seers.	5 Seers.	6 Seers.
	Jwar.	Moth.	Moong.	Urd.	
	7 Seers.	5 Seers.	6 Seers.	5 seers.	

The rates assumed for calculating the prices have been shown in the Statement (D). The rates have been assumed after enquiry and it is hoped that they are not likely to fall below, and for purposes of comparison the rates assumed at last settle have also been shown in that Statement. The value of the agricultural produce has considerably

increased on account of the rise in prices and the total value of the agricultural produce of a year for the whole state will come to over 8 lakhs of rupees after making due consideration of the rise in the cost of cultivation, and the state share in it over a lakh of rupees which is much more than the revenue assessed at the proposed rates. The average competitive cash rates taken at last settle are shown on page 17 of the last settlement report. They are the following :—

	Chahi.	Barani.
Matyar I	Rs. 6-0-0	Rs. 2-12-0
„ II	„ 5-4-0	„ 2-4-0
Bhur I	„ 4-8-0	„ 1-6-0
„ II	„ 3-12-0	„ 0-14-0

The rates proposed now are in proportion to the prices of produce assumed in the last settlement and assumed now (Statement D.) The rates of the last settlement worked out the cash net assets to Rs. 44,107 and the value of the owner's share out of the total value of the produce was worked out at Rs. 43,335 on the basis of $\frac{2}{3}$ th share (pages 16 and 17). It was also found at the last settlement as is found now that the whole land of a proprietor was in his khud kasht, the assumption then, that all the cultivation was in the hands of tenants at will, paying Batai rents and on that assumption to fix the $\frac{2}{3}$ th share as the share of those tenants—proprietors was illogical. By taking a mean between $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the actual net assets, the last settlement gave to the State less than 4 annas in the rupee instead of giving 5 annas 9 pies which was the legitimate share of the State.

According to the custom prevailing at the Batai time the State share was $\frac{2}{3}$ th or $\frac{1}{6}$ th or Rs. 36-4 annas per cent. In the United Provinces 25 per cent is allowed for sir and khud kasht to the owners and then out of the remainder the Government takes half the revenue. This gives $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to the Government $19\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 37\frac{1}{2}$. Where there is no khud kasht the Government takes nearly 50 per cent, so the proper share of the State is 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent and Rs. 43,335 should have been the revenue at the last settlement. The revenue at rates proposed now would come to about Rs. 59,000 a rise in proportion to the rise in the prices of the agricultural produce. It will be seen from the comparative statement of arrears of cultivation marked (E) that there has been an increase of 1,164 bighas 4 biswas in the total cultivated area since last settlement, of this 577 bighas 6 biswas is irrigated land, so the increase in revenue is due not only to the proposed rates which are fair.

The revenue assessed at last settlement for the last 10 years was Rs. 31,915—after the settlement the following items were added.

Rs. 923-13-6. For giving Biswadari rights in 5 villages. Mukund-singhpura, Kundansinghpur. Madhosinghpur, Partab-singhpur and Daulatpur under P. A's letter No. 17C dated 15th February 1907.

Rs. 1,480-15-9. On resumed mafis.

Rs. 462-5-9. On lands cultivated or newly broken up after the settlement.

Rs. 214-12-3. On lands irrigated after the settlement by wells built with State aid.

Total Rs. 3,086-15-3

Now the present revenue is Rs. 35,001-15-3. A statement showing proposed dry and wet rates for each village is appended and your sanction is solicited

In conclusion it may be noted that the State has to pay a tribute to the Alwar State—the amount of which is $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the revenue assessed on Khalsa and also on the assumed revenue on Mafi lands. The last tribute was fixed for 30 years from the 1st January 1899 and when it will be re-assessed for the next 30 years after 7 years, the revenue of this State will be reduced by about Rs. 7,500.

Besides this tribute, the State pays 3 per cent as Mujrai (Lamberdari dues) to the Lumberdars—who do not collect the revenue for the State and do no other work. The Raja has asked that a cess of 6 per cent be fixed on the revenue from which the Lumberdari dues 3 per cent may be paid and 3 per cent may be spent on the Hospital and the School.

In the United Provinces—the Lamberdars get an allowance of 5 per cent for collecting the revenue and this is realized from the co-sharers. If you think the Raja's wish is reasonable, you may sanction a cess of 5 per cent, 3 per cent of this to be returned to the Lumberdars and 2 per cent to be spent on medicines and education. At the time of the last settlement—the Raja Sahib's wish to add a cess for roads and schools was not accepted, as appears from para 7 in the Settlement Officer's memo to the Political Agent (page IV) in the beginning of the settlement report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

BISHESHWAR DAYAL, CHATURVEDI,
S. O. Nimrana.

Dated 15th August, 1921

No. 1426 of 1922.

FROM

LT.-COL. H. B. ST. JOHN, C. I. F., C. B. E., I. A.,

POLITICAL AGENT,

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

To

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT BISHESHWAR DAYAL,

SETTLEMENT OFFICER, NIMRANA ESTATE,

Post Office Kamtari, District Agra.

Dated Bharatpur Agency, the 31st March 1922.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. VI. dated the 4th November 1921, regarding the Nimrana Settlement and to convey the following remarks for the Raja's consideration.

2. Statement E, which was enclosed with your letter No. 1, dated the 15th August, 1921, shows that the total assessable area has increased from 18,337 to 19,502.

This increase is due partly to the inclusion of resumed Muafi, 635 bighas : so that the real net increase of land not hitherto assessed as cultivated amounts to 530 bighas only, or about 3 per cent on the old area.

The following table gives in detail the area irrigated and unirrigated as compared with the expiring settlement :—

Particulars	Area irrigated.	Area unirrigated.	Total
Expiring settlement including assessable Muafi	3,292	15,045	18,337
Proposed settlement including resumed Muafi	3,403	16,099	19,502
Total increase ...	*111	*1,054	*1,165

Particulars.	Area irrigated.	Area unirrigated.	Total.
Brought forward ...	Total increase +111	+1,054	+1,165
Deduct resumed Muafi.	172	463	635
Net increase in the cultivated area ...	—61	591	530

Net decrease in the irrigated area is 61 and net increase in the un-irrigated area 591.

It will thus be seen that the irrigated area, upon which reliance can be placed in times of scarcity, has decreased, whereas unirrigated area only, upon which no such reliance can be placed, has increased. Were area therefore the only criterion, there would be little ground for materially enhancing the assessment.

3. The increase proposed is, however, based on the abnormal rise in the prices and on this basis you propose the following standard Revenue rates :—

	Irrigated (per bigha.)						Unirrigated (per bigha.)					
	Rates now proposed.			Corresponding rates adopted by Sir Michael O'Dwyer			Rates now proposed.			Corresponding rates adopted by Sir Michael O'Dwyer.		
	Rs	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.
Matyar I ...	8	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	2	4	0
Matyar II ...	7	0	0	3	12	0	3	0	0	1	10	0
Bhur I ...	6	0	0	3	4	0	1	4	0	0	14	0
Bhur II ...	5	0	0	2	8	0	0	14	0	0	10	0

Statement F, which was enclosed with your letter No 1 dated the 15th August 1921, shows in detail the application of these rates to the 19 villages of the Estate in some of which for special reasons, the standard rates have been slightly modified.

4. The assessment according to the rates now proposed amounts to Rs. 59,000 (nearly), an increase of about 69 per cent, which is very heavy. The agricultural conditions in Nimrana are precarious and during the last decade every alternate year has been one of scarcity or famine. In the circumstances, in order to obviate hardship to the peasantry in the event of prices falling the Raja would, in my opinion, be well advised to reduce by 15 per cent all round the rates proposed in statement F and to grant remissions freely where circumstances require this. The reduction suggested would reduce the total demand to about Rs. 50,150, a figure which would still represent a large increase as compared with Rs 35,002, the present demand. This reduction it is considered will be in the interest of both the Raja and his tenants and should be distributed according to

your discretion—so that relief may be allowed according to the economic condition of each village.

5. A cess at 5 per cent on the revenue to be collected by the Raja, as suggested at the close of your letter No. 1 dated the 15th August 1921, is not recommended. As pointed out above, the increase proposed in the revenue is already very heavy and it is undesirable, therefore, to add the extra heavy burden of this cess. The fees paid to the Lumberdars for collecting the land revenue should not, it is thought, be recovered from the co-sharers, but should be paid out of general revenues.

6. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General to whom the matter was referred is not in favour of short termed settlement. Revision always entails heavy expenditure, causes much harrassment to the Khewatdars and does not allow them sufficient time for deriving advantage from their outlay on improvements. In the circumstances it would therefore be preferable to fix the term of the present settlement at 20 years as was done on the last occasion.

7. A list of enclosures is attached.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Lt.-Col. H. B. ST. JOHN,

Political Agent,

Eastern Rajputana States.

LIST OF ENCLOSURES.

(1) File cover A, containing 7 enclosures to the Settlement Officer's letter No. 1 dated the 15th August 1921, and revised statement E, forwarded as enclosure (6) with his letter No. VI, dated the 4th November 1921.

(2) File cover B, containing enclosures Nos. (1) to (5) and (8) of the Settlement Officer's letter No. VI, dated the 4th November 1921.

(3) Crop statement by soils for 1920 and 1921 i. e., Sumwat 1977, forwarded with the Settlement Officer's demi-official letter dated 7th November 1921.

(COPY)

No. 7.

NIMRANA,
The 25th April 1922.

From

RAI BAHADUR PT. BISHESHWAR DAYAL,
SETTLEMENT OFFICER,
NIMRANA.

To

LT.-COL H. B. ST. JOHN, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.A.,
POLITICAL AGENT,
Eastern Rajputana States.
BHARATPUR.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. 1426 dated 31st March 1922 and to state as follows :—

(1). The Raja Sahib of Nimrana accepted the suggestions contained in your letter mentioned above. I enclose herewith his reply in original.

(2). The revenue of each village was fixed by me after reducing the originally proposed rates by 12 per cent as this reduction gave nearly the total amount of revenue proposed in your letter. In my letter of the 4th November 1921, I had mentioned that the irrigated area had been reduced by 416 bighas which entailed a reduction of the estimated revenue from Rs. 59,000 to Rs. 57,305 i.e. by Rs. 1,695. So that a reduction of 12 per cent in the rates gave the same result which would have been obtained by reducing the rates by 15 per cent if the irrigated area had not been reduced. Having worked out the revenue villagewar considering the economic condition of each village I announced the new jamas (revenue) to the Zamindars in the presence of the Raja Sahib and I am happy to inform you that all the Zamindars have accepted the new assessments and signed the agreements. It is not now *necessary* to give you the trouble of coming to Nimrana.

(3). The enquiries into the mafi cases having been completed, nominal assessments on Mafis have also been made and announced. This is for the purpose of fixing a tribute payable to the Alwar State when the time of revision of the present tribute comes. I shall submit my final assessment report for your perusal and for that of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in a few days.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

BISHESHWAR DAYAL,
SETTLEMENT OFFICER,
NIMRANA.

No. 38.

NIMRANA,
17th April 1922.

My dear Pandit Ji.

With reference to the letter No. 1426 dated the 31st March 1922, of the Political Agent Bharatpur, copy of which has been sent by you to me I have the honour to state that in an interview with Mr. A. R. Jelf, the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States on the 27th January 1922, I had stated my views on the question of rates, I feel even now that the rates originally proposed by the Settlement Officer were proper but if the Political authorities want to make a reduction so as to fix the revenue of my estate at a sum about Rs. 50,150, you may accept their decision and adopt such rates as may give the above result considering the economic condition of each village.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd) JANAK SINGH,
RAJA OF NIMRANA.

To

RAI BAHADUR,
PT. BISHESHWAR DYAL JI,
CHATURVEDI B.A.,
Settlement Officer,
Nimrana.

True copy.

DAYA SHEKHAR.
DIWAN OF NIMRANA.

D. O. No. 166C.

BHARATPUR AGENCY,
The 8th July 1922.

Dear Sir,

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 21st June 1922, and to return herewith the Settlement Report of Nimrana for 1922 with the remark that the settlement appears to have been concluded in accordance with the suggestions made in my letter No. 1426 dated 31st March 1922.

2. There is one point to which I would draw attention *viz.*, that a note has been made in many of the descriptions of village assessments regarding the value of the State share of grain at Batai rates. The necessity for these remarks is not understood in view of the fact that the Political Agent in his letter No. 3682 dated the 20th August 1920 informed Raja Janak Singh that he was not prepared to sanction the recovery of revenue according to the Batai system. In the circumstances I would suggest that unless there is some special reason to the contrary, these remarks may be omitted in the Report

The report may now be sent to Raja Janak Singh in order that it may be printed and I would be glad to receive three printed copies for use in my office and that of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana

Yours sincerely,
H. B. ST. JOHN.

MEERUT, the 20th July 1922.
LT-COL. H. B. ST. JOHN, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.A.,
POLITICAL AGENT,
BHARATPUR.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your D. O. No. 166-C dated the 8th July 1922 and the Final Assessment report of Nimrana settlement and with reference to para 2 of the above D. O. to state as follows :—

In the village assessment notes—the value of the State share in grain at Batai rates has been noted simply to compare the new revenue with what the Zamindars would have paid—if they had been paying grain rents. This comparison proved useful at the time of announcing the revenue to the Zamindars—and the comparative figures may prove useful at any time in the future, when if the prices fall below the assumed prices, the Zamindars may claim a reduction in the revenue, or raise any other objection. These figures of Batai share were not meant to permit the Raja Sahab to revert to the Batai system. We have to justify our rates by comparison and for this reason, it was thought necessary to work out the State share on Batai rates. If, however, you think that these remarks are superfluous—they can be omitted from the printed copies.

The report will be sent to the Raja Sahab of Nimrana after getting your reply to this letter—and he will be asked to supply you with three printed copies of the report.

Yours sincerely,
BESHESHWAR DAYAL,
SETTLEMENT OFFICER,
NIMRANA.

D. O. No. $\frac{3163}{N. 1. St.}$ of 1922.

BHARATPUR AGENCY,
Dated the 28th July 1922.

My dear Sir,

Please refer to your letter of 20th instant.

I quite see your reason for entering the value of the State share of grain in Batai rates in the village assessment notes, but as it might be liable to misinterpretation without fuller explanation I think it would be better omitted.

The rent rate report and its accompanying statements should certainly form part of the printed assessment report and the Raja should now be asked to have the report printed as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,
H. B. ST. JOHN.

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT BISHESHWAR DAYAL, B.A.,
Settlement Officer, Nimrana.

C/o PANDIT HARICHARAN CHATURVEDI,
Deputy Collector, MEERUT.

Serial Number.	Villages.	Khasra Number of field.	Soil.	Crop.	Produce per bigha pucca in maunds.		Bhusa per bigha pucca.	Seed per bigha.	Price of the produce of both at market rate after deducting the price of seed.		Prices of both at assumed rates.		How many times irrigated.	Remarks.
					Mds.	Seers.			Gram.	Bhusa.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Partap Singh Pura	380	Matyar II	Barley	13	12	13 mds. 12 seers	30 seers	Rs. 50	Rs. 6/8	Rs. 50 13 0	5 times	Double crop. Actual prevailing Bazar rate Wheat 6½ seers. Barley 8½ srs. Bhusa 1½ mds. per rupee.	
2	Do.	382	Matyar I	Wheat	12	27	14 mds. 27 seers	20 to 24 seers	" 60	" 7/8	" 63 13 0	7 "	But in calculating the prices the following rates have been taken Wheat 8 seers. Barley 10 seers. Bhusa 2 mds. per rupee.	
3	Daulat Singh Pura	479	Matyar II	Barley	20	9	21 mds. 9 seers	30 seers	" 78	" 10/8	" 77 15 0	4 "	Particularly good produce.	
4	Do.	479	Do.	Wheat	9	25	10 mds.	24 seers	" 45	" 5/-	" 47 12 0	7 "	One portion had Barley and another wheat.	
5	Do.	505	Do.	Barley	19	11	19 mds. 11 seers	30 seers	" 74	" 9/8	" 73 12 0	4 "		
6	Do.	500	Do.	Wheat	7	20	8 mds.	24 seers	" 36	" 4/-	" 37 5 0	7 "		
7	Rorwal	722	Matyar I	Barley	15	14	15 mds.	30 seers	" 58	" 7/8	" 58 11 0	5 "		
8	Do.	711	Do.	Wheat	8	12	9 mds.	24 seers	" 38	" 4/8	" 41 6 0	7 "		
9	Birambas	160	Matyar I	Barley	21	20	21½ mds.	30 seers	" 83	" 11/-	" 84 11 0	5 "		
10	Do.	294 4	Bhur I	Do.	22	...	22 mds.	30 seers	" 85	" 11/-	" 84 5 0	5 "	Kishna wala well Kharia well is as good as Kishna wala. This year produce of Kharia well suffered from wind.	
11	Do.	290	Do.	Do.	14	23	14½ mds.	30 seers	" 55	" 7/-	" 55 9 0	5 "		

12	Madho Singh Pura	...	111	Matyar II	Barley	11	36	11 mds. 36 seers	30 seers	Rs. 44/8	Rs. 6/-	Rs. 45 11 0	6 times	Well of Jamaniya Mali.
13	Do.		199	Matyar I	Barley	20	15	20 mds. 15 seers	30 seers	" 78/8	" 10/-	" 77 15 0	5 "	Natha wala.
14	Do.		216	Matyar II	Wheat	16	32	18 mds. 5 seers	24 seers	" 64	" 9/-	" 65 0 0	7 "	Well of Gopal Lambardar.
15	Bhimpura	...	262	Matyar I	Barley	21	...	21 mds.	30 seers	" 84	" 10/8	" 80 0 0	5 "	Well of Bohar.
16	Do.		246	Do.	Wheat	4	...	4 mds. 14 seers	24 seers	" 17	" 2/4	" 19 4 0	6 "	The crop suffered from wind. Just when it was ripening it was selected as a field of bad produce.
17	Do.		267	Matyar II	Barley	10	23	10 mds. 23 seers	30 seers	" 39	" 5-8	" 40 12 0	5 "	Chhara wala well No. 298 closed as Bhur I in the recent classification of soils.
18	Do.		298	Bhur I	Barley	8	14	8 mds. 14 seers	24 seers	" 30/8	" 4/-	" 31 13 0	5 "	Do.
19	Do.		268	Matyar II	Wheat	9	...	9 mds. 31 seers	24 seers	" 42	" 5/-	" 45 0 0	7 "	Do.
20	Bijaipura	...	80	Matyar I	Barley	11	36	11 mds. 36 seers	30 seers	" 44	" 6/-	" 45 11 0	4 "	Well of Jewana.
21	Do.		377	Matyar II	Barley	11	10	11 mds. 10 seers	30 seers	" 42	" 5/8	" 43 0 0	6 "	Well of Bhona.
22	Do.		53	Matyar I	Barley	11	10	11 mds. 10 seers	30 seers	" 42	" 5/8	" 43 0 0	6 "	Well of Har Sahar.
23	Do.		37	Matyar I	Wheat	10	25	11 mds. 8 seers	25 seers	" 50	" 5/8	" 52 11 0	7 "	Do.

B—ESTIMATED PRODUCE OF KHARIF CROPS AND THEIR VALUE AT ASSUMED RATES.

Baram i. e. (unirrigated area.)

Classes of soil.	COTTON.		BAJRA.		JUAR.		MOH.		MOONG.		URD.		TIL.		Remarks.
	Produce per pacca bigha.	Price at assumed rates.	Produce per pacca bigha.	Price at assumed rates.	Produce per pacca bigha.	Price at assumed rates.	Produce per pacca bigha.	Price at assumed rates.	Produce per pacca bigha.	Price at assumed rates.	Produce per pacca bigha.	Price at assumed rates.	Produce per pacca bigha.	Price at assumed rates.	
		7 Srs.		12 Srs.		14 Srs.		13 Srs.		8 Srs.		8 Srs.		7 Srs.	
Matyar I ...	2½	14 4	5	16 10	5	13 5	4	12 4	3	15 0	3	15 0	2	11 8	The State share is 25th on the old batak system.
Matyar II ...	2	11 8	4	13 4	3½	10 0	3	9 4	2½	12 8	2½	12 8	...	...
Bhur I ...	2	11 8	2	6 10	...	...	1½	4 8	1	5 0	1	5 0	1	5 8
Bhur II ...	...	...	1	3 5	...	...	30 Srs.	2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Average recorded rent per bigha pukhta of unirrigated lands.			
		Matyar I.	Matyar II.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Nagli ...	...	...	1 0 0	0 13 4
2	Jaitpur ...	...	...	0 12 3	0 11 9
3	Anandpur khalsa ...	1 15 3	1 6 6	1 10 10	...
	„ „ Mafi ...	2 6 9	...	0 12 0	...
4	Salarpur ...	3 2 3	3 1 0	2 11 0	1 5 0
5	Nagori khalsa ...	6 14 0	3 4 0	1 5 9	1 6 6
	„ „ Mafi ...	...	3 6 9	...	2 11 0
6	Bhimapura ...	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 4 6	1 2 9
7	Mukand Singhapura ..	2 15 0	2 10 6	...	...
8	Rorwal khalsa ...	2 7 0	2 3 0	...	...
	„ „ Mafi ...	1 12 6	...	...	...
9	Bijaipura ...	2 13 9	2 15 6	..	...
10	Kundan Singhapura khalsa.	4 5 9	2 2 0	3 1 3	...
	„ „ Mafi ...	4 5 0	2 7 0	2 15 9	2 13 9
11	Daulat Singhapura ...	3 14 6	4 11 3	3 1 6	...
12	Dabarbas ...	1 5 9	1 8 3	1 1 6	1 13 9
13	Birambas ...	5 0 0	...	1 5 0	1 0 0
14	Partap Singhapura khalsa...	...	3 0 0	2 0 0	...
	„ „ Mafi ...	4 9 6	2 0 0	0 15 0	1 8 3
15	Ishri Sirghapura ...	3 7 0	2 3 0	1 15 0	0 14 6
16	Janak Singhapura khalsa ...	...	...	2 7 0	1 8 0
	„ „ Mafi ...	...	...	...	1 1 6
17	Nimrana ...	...	2 6 0	...	...
18	Kalipahari ...	...	1 4 6	1 6 6	...
19	Madho Singhapura khalsa...	...	2 13 0	1 14 0	2 3 0

M. I. M. II. B. I. B. II.
Mafi in No. 19 2 8 0 2 15 0

D—STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF THE PRODUCE FROM SAMWAT 1954 TO 1977.

(18)

(18)

Samwat.	KHARIF.	Urd.	RADH	Remarks.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Cotton.	Bajra.	Juar.	Moth	Til	Moong.		Barley	Gram	Wheat.	Beihar	Sasson.	
1954	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Year of scarcity.
1955	11	25	26	24	10	20	10	30	20	19	23½	14½	
1956	11	22	26½	25	11	21	16	26½	20	18	23½	15½	
1957	7	8	11	9	5	10	7	15½	11	12½	12	8	
1958	7	31¾	35	25	7	20	12	29	28	18	8	13	
1959	8	20	21	20	6	11	11	21	25	10	22	12	
1960	11	26½	22	24	8	13	10	22½	20	10	21	11	
1961	10	28	35	32	7	11	10	29	22	18	20½	10	
1962	10	32	33	40	12	10	9	29	26	16	68	8	
1963	7¾	21½	26	21	8	10	8	16	11	13	13	7½	
1964	8	24½	25	23	8	11	9	20	12	14	16	8	
1965	5	12	14	14	7	10	8	13½	13	10½	17½	7	
1966	5	14½	18	15	7½	15	10	18	16	11½	17	5½	
1967	6½	22½	22	21	5	21	16	20	18¾	13½	18	9½	
1968	5	17	19½	17½	5	16	6	18½	19	12½	19	7	
1969	10	16	18	15	4½	14	7	18	18½	12	18	6	
1970	6	138	16	10½	5	9½	6	14½	158	10½	14½	7½	
1971	4	128	12½	8	5½	6¾	5	12	118	10	12½	6½	
1972	4	11	12½	9¾	4½	7½	4½	12½	11¾	9	12½	4½	
1973	5	12½	13	9¾	4	8	1½	12½	11½	9½	11½	5	
1974	5	13½	13½	13½	3½	13	5	13½	13½	9½	138	4½	
1975	5	10½	12½	11¾	3	8½	5½	11	11	8	11	4	
1976	6	6½	6¾	7¾	2¾	5½	5	8½	7½	6	8	4½	
1977	5½	9	8½	7½	2½	4½	4½	9½	7½	6	8½	4½	
1977	5	6½	9	7	3	6	4½	8½	8	6	8½	4½	
Total	m. s. ch. 4 8 4	m. s. ch. 10 22	m. s. ch. 4 11 16	m. s. ch. 10 8 1	m. s. ch. 3 2½ 8	m. s. ch. 7 5 14	m. s. ch. 4 33 8	m. s. ch. 10 29 10	m. s. ch. 9 18 14	m. s. ch. 7 12 10	m. s. ch. 9 31 1	m. s. ch. 4 13 0	
Average	0 7 0	0 17 9	0 19 0	0 17 0	0 6 0	0 11 14	0 8 1	0 17 14	0 15 12	0 12 3	0 16 5	8 0 0	
Assumed rates now	0 7 1	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	
Rates assumed at last settlement	0 11 0	0 25 0	0 30 0	0 27 0	0 11 0	0 27 0	0 27 0	0 28 0	0 27 0	0 20 0	...	0 15 0	

E.—Statement of Comparative areas of cultivation classified by soils for the former and present settlement (including resumed Mafis.)

Class of soil.				Former settlement.	Present settlement.	
Matyar I	Chahi	...	1552	1751
			Barani	...	4191	4611
Matyar II	Chahi	...	848	1343
			Barani	...	1722	1976
Bhur I	Chahi	...	829	720
			Barani	...	5972	6318
Bhur II	Chahi	...	63	5
			Barani	...	3160	2778
Total	Chahi	...	3292	3819
			Barani	...	15,045	15,683
Total cultivation			...		18,337	19,502

F.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Proposed rates per pukhta bigha of unirrigated lands.						Proposed rates per pukhta bigha of irrigated lands.			
		Matyar I.		Matyar II.		Bhur I.		Matyar I.		Bhur I.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Nagli	3 8 0	3 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...
2	Jaitpur	...	...	0 14 0	0 8 0	...	...	7 0 0	5 0 0	...	...
3	Anandpur	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	...	8 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...
4	Salarpur	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	...	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...
5	Nagori	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	...	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...
6	Bhimpura	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...
7	Mukand Singhpura	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...
8	Rorwal	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...
9	Bijaipura	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	8 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...
10	Kundan Singhpura	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...
11	Daulat Singhpura	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...
12	Dabarbas	3 8 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...
13	Birambas	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	*7 0 0	...	...	...
14	Partap Singhpura	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...
15	Ishri Singhpura	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	...	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...
16	Janak Singhpura	...	...	0 14 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	(Mehtabbas in Nimrana)	...	2 6 0	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Kalipahari	...	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	...	...	6 0 0	...	...	...
19	Madho Singhpura	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...

The produce of barley in Bhur I is as good as in Matyar II of other villages.

*The wheat and barley produce of Bhur I is equal to that of Matyar I and Matyar II.

NIMRANA

ASSESSMENT REPORT, 1921—1922.

The Nimrana Estate is situated on the North-West of the Alwar State to which it is tributary. On the East and South it adjoins the Mandawar Tehsil of Alwar and on the South-West Bahrur Tehsil. On the North-East it adjoins the detached block of Gurgaon villages grouped round Shahjahanpur. Along the North the boundary runs partly with Bahrur, partly with British territory (Gurgaon); while on the West it touches the Narnaul Pargana of Patiala and the Bewal Pargana of Nabha. The estate does not form a compact whole, but, as shown in the accompanying map lies in three detached blocks, now consisting of 19 estates. Of these 14 are in one group round Nimrana; 3 in another block due North of Nimrana, while on the extreme North-East and North-West at distances of about 16 miles from Nimrana lie the completely isolated villages of Nagli and Jaitpur. This want of continuity in the boundary is due to the fact that the entire territories of the Nimrana Raja which at one time embraced the three Parganas of Nimrana, Ghilot and Mandhan, with 41 estates (including all the territory coming within the triangle formed by Nimrana as the vertex and Nagli and Jaitpur as the angles of the base), were confiscated by Lord Lake in 1803 owing to the shelter and assistance given by the then Raja Chandrabhan to the Mahrattas and made over to Alwar—and of these only the Nimrana Pargana, with a few isolated villages in other Parganas were subsequently restored.

General description.

(Alwar Gazetteer
p. 127).
See Sanad from Lord
Lake to the Maharaja
of Alwar dated
28th November 1803.

2 The estate lies in the high, sandy, and bleak tract known as the Raht. Excepting the 5 detached villages—Birambaras, Dabarbaras, Anandpur, Nagli and Jaitpur already referred to, the main block of 14 villages lies on the slopes of the Nimrana range, the highest point of which is probably about 1700 feet above the sea level. Of these 3 estates, Janak Singhpura, Ishri Singhpura, Kali-Pahari, all with very poor sandy soil, lie on the East and South face of the range—the remaining 11 on the Western. Close to the hills on both sides the land is sandy and uneven, much cut up by Nalas bringing down the hill torrents.

Physical features and
nature of the soil.

Owing to the light texture of the soil and the sharp slope from the hills, these Nalas have cut out, for themselves, very deep channels and are in consequence difficult to dam, so that most of the precious moisture passes away to the West to Nabha or Alwar villages. Only one Nala has

been dammed in Nimrana since the last settlement. There is therefore no land naturally irrigated except in the three detached villages of Anandpur, Dabarbas and Birambas, where the moisture from the surrounding hills is partially retained, and this is the best land in the estate. Further away from the hills, the soil becomes more level and improves in quality owing to the industry of the zamindars who have made small *bands* or banks to hold up the rainfall and prevent the surface soil being washed away. The soil is naturally a very light sandy loam locally known as Matyar or Bhur, according as the proportion of sand is less or more. Matyar is more reddish in colour and where unirrigated, it is suitable only for the kharif crops—Bajra, Moth, Masina (a mixture of Moth and Mung, with Til and Jwar sometimes added) and to Jwar in a less extent. The land being light does not want heavy, but rather steady rain to mature the kharif crops. It is hardly substantial enough to grow rabi crops which are limited to wells—but where moisture is retained and the land remains cool—saron and gram are grown. The latter is grown only in matyar land and in rare cases in the best bhur land when properly manured. There is no chiknot or stiff clay. The tract is open to the North and West and the high winds from these directions have a tendency to blow sand towards the hills, which would encroach upon and injure the cultivation. The zamindars have in some cases planted *farrash* trees near wells—as these trees thrive well in sandy soil and this is the only useful wood for building purposes.

Origin of Nimrana
State.

3 The estate lies in the tract known locally as the Raht where the jurisdictions of Alwar-Jaipur-Patiala, Naba and British Government adjoin, and which is pre-eminently the home of the Chowhan Rajputs claiming descent from Pirthi Raj, the last Hindu Emperor of Delhi and among Rajputs acknowledged as the “bravest of the brave”. This trait of their character is enshrined in the proverb “*Kath-nabe par Rath nabe na*” काठ नबै पर राठ नबैना । “The plough handle or wood may bend but not the Rath” (Rajputs). The Rajas of Nimrana are now the admitted chiefs of this clan—and the Chowhan Chief of Nimrana is looked up to by the Chowhans both in Alwar and adjoining British territory as their natural head, much in the same way as the Jats of Alwar and Gurgaon still turn their eyes to Bharatpur. The Nimrana family trace their descent to Pirthi Raj whose heroic deeds are recited by Chandra Bhat in his ballads called Pirthiraj Rahisa. Shahab-Udden. Ghorī had heard from Chandra Bhat Pirthi Raj’s great skill in archery and he wanted to test it. He bandgaged the eyes of Raja Pirthi Raj, gave him a bow and an arrow to shoot at a target, while he himself sat in a window to watch the arrow shooting. Chandra Bhat recited a couplet giving the height of the window in which Shahab-Udden Ghorī was sitting and Pirthi Raj shot the arrow with

bandaged eyes piercing through the shoulder of Shahab-Udden. The height of the window was described by Chandra Bhat as measuring four bamboos—24 yards, 8 inches. The couplet recited by the bard (Chandra) ran : चार बास-चौबीस गज-अंगुल-आठ-प्रमाण ताऊपर सुलतान है-मति चूकै चौहान। “Char Bans—chaubes gaz—angul ath Praman ta upar Sultan hai mat chookey chowhan”. Meaning—the Sultan is sitting at such a height. Don't miss the opportunity O Chowhan !

Pirithi Raj was killed in battle by Shahab-Udden Ghori, but his descendant chowhans have taken a pride in his brave deeds. A descendant of his, Sokansi, in Samwat 1204, established himself in Mandhan which was the capital for three generations. In Samwat 1289 the Raj was transferred to Mandawar by Audandeo. The tenth Raja in descent from him was Haldeo. One of his sons Hensaji embraced Islam and the Mandwar family has since been Musalman, though the ancient Rajput lineage is shown in the title “Rao” recognized by the Alwar Darbar. The eldest son of Heldeo—Dup Raj entered the service of the Delhi Emperors, distinguished himself in the wars with Afghans—and for his services in the field was given a grant of territory in the Raht, where he founded Nimrana in Samwat 1521 (A. D. 1467). The estate has maintained its independence complete, or partial since then. The present Raja Janak Singh Ji being the twenty-second in descent from the founder Raja Janak Singh Ji was born on 3rd November 1875 and educated at the Mayo College. When Raja Mokund Singh died at the Mayo College, Ajmere, in December 1885, Raja Janak Singh the first cousin of the deceased succeeded to the Nimrana *Gaddi* with the sanction of the Government of India. During the minority of the Raja, the estate management was carried on under the superintendence of the Political Agent—and on the 16th October 1896—the Raja was invested with powers. He was given powers in criminal cases up to 5 years' imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine. These powers were enhanced in March 1904—by authorizing the Raja to try all offences not punishable with death—and to pass sentences of imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years and of fine up to Rs. 1,000. (Political Agent's letter No. 418C) of 5th March 1904.

It appears that during the period of the Mahratta rule—Nimrana paid a tribute of Rs. 8,684 to the Mahrattas. In the time of Raja Chandra Bhan—Narain Rao Peshwa one of the Mahratta chiefs took shelter in Nimrana. He had escaped from Laswari. In 1803 Lord Lake sent a force against Nimrana—Raja Chandra Bhan fled. So Lord Lake made over all his territory to Maharao Raja Bukhtawar Singh of Alwar. Later on when the British Government were compelled to wage war upon Alwar and invited the adjoining chiefs to come to the help of Government the Raja of Nimrana offered his services and after the cessation of hostilities

between the Alwar chief and the Government—15 villages out of 41 were restored by the Alwar State to the Raja of Nimrana.

Copy of a letter from Major Thoresby, Agent of Rajputana to the Rao Raja of Alwar dated 23rd May 1845 goes to say “Nimrana and other villages have been caused to be restored to Raja Chandra Bhan from the Alwar Raja by the order of the Agent of Delhi.” But the original order about restoration is not forthcoming. The villages have since the restoration been held by the Raja of Nimrana as a tributary to Alwar.

4. The subordination to Alwar has been the subject of many disputes and controversies which culminated in 1861 when the Raja refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the Alwar chief who, treating this as an act of rebellion by a subject, took possession of the state. The Raja fleeing to Jaipur and subsequently to Calcutta to plead his cause before the British Government. The dispute was disposed of by the Governor-General in Council and the orders then passed are the basis of the existing relations between Nimrana and Alwar. These orders are embodied in Aitchison's Treaties Vol. III, Articles 1 to 10 at pages 335 and 336. One of the conditions imposed upon Nimrana was the payment of a tribute to Alwar, the amount of which was $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the annual revenue from land whether khalsa or mafi. The first tribute fixed for 30 years from 1868 to 1898 was Rs. 3,000 per annum—and the second tribute fixed for 30 years from 1st January 1899—was Rs. 4,300.

This amount has to be paid in half-yearly instalments during the first week of January and the first week of July of each year.

Fortunately Nimrana has not had to pay during the last settlement—Nazrana on account of succession to the *Guddis*.

Another important condition in the settlement was that the Nimrana Raja was not to levy transit duties—and was not to be compelled to visit the Alwar chief against his will.

5. Raja Janak Singhji married in 1894, a daughter of Thakur Sultan Singh of Thana, the uncle of the present and brother of the late Maharaja of Alwar. Thus Nimrana is closely connected by marriage with Alwar. Sir M. F. O'Dwyer aptly remarked “that it is not in the nature of things, looking to the history of their relations, that the feelings of the older, but lesser house should be very cordial to the younger and more successful one, which it regards as having aggrandised itself at its expense.” This fact stands true even to the present day. The establishment of Thanas in Nimrana by the Alwar State and their removal at the Nimrana Raja's protest is one chain of inner workings showing the

estranged relations between the two states. This Rani died on 27th May 1898 and by her—there is a Maharaj Kumar Umrao Singh (born in December 1896). Raja Janak Singh then married the daughter of Thakur Pirthi Singh Jagirdar of Tasing in Alwar in July 1899 and by her, has three sons. Maharaj Kumar Raghuraj Singh, Sumer Singh and Hamir Singh. The last two being between 10 and 8 years of age. He also has 3 daughters by the second Rani; the eldest daughter has been married.

6. Owing to the minority of the present Raja at the time of his succession after the death of Raja Makund Singh on 12th December 1885, the state was administered by the Political Agent with such economy and success that a surplus of Rs. 1,41,225 was accumulated and invested in the Delhi Branch of the Bank of Bengal in Government securities bringing in an income of Rs. 4,794-7-0 as interest.

Management of
Nimrana.

Mr. J. L. Kaye, the Political Agent in addressing the Raja on 22nd February 1907 on the occasion of investing him with full powers gave a sound piece of advice, "that the reserve fund built up with such care may be kept intact as far as possible and unnecessary expenditure avoided as with the large family you have been blessed with, it is very necessary to think of the future in financial matters." Owing to the two marriages of Maharaj Kumar Umrao Singh and of the eldest daughter of the Raja and owing to increased expenditure due to rise in prices the whole of that surplus amount was spent and the state now finds itself in financial difficulties.

D. O. No. 21C.

The budget of a year's income and expenditure is sent to the Political Agent with explanatory notes in the form of an annual administration report.

7. Of the 15 villages returned to Nimrana after confiscation of the whole Estate by Lord Lake—8 villages have been formed out of 5 chaks.

Fiscal History.

Makund-Singhpura was called chak	...	...	I
Daulat Singhpura and Kundan Singhpura were formed			
separate villages in the last settlement out of chak II	...	...	II
Partab Singhpura and Madho Singhpura were formed			
out of chak III	...	...	III

Kali Pahari and Janak Singhpura were formed out of chak No. IV, and Biswadari rights were granted in the last two villages in 1891.

Nimrana was formed out of chak V. This block of villages called chak I to V was the Royal domain and it was round about Nimrana—Batai system was in force and the state share was originally one half—and subsequently 14½ seers per maund. Raja Bhim Singh introduced fixed cash assessments in some villages.

In chaks I, II and III Thekas of cash rents used to be given to the tenants until the last settlement. These with Nimrana, were the only villages in which Biswadari rights did not exist at the time of the last settlement. Sir M. F. O'Dwyer fixed revenue on the 5 villages formed out of chaks I, II and III and gave occupancy rights to the tenants cultivating at that time. They were styled as *Kashikar*—*Kadim* in some cases and *Kashikar Muskil* in some cases. The condition in their favour was that they were not to be ejected so long as they paid their quota of rent which was distributed over individual holdings in the same way as revenue.

No. of wells made over to new Biswadars was 47 their estimated cost accordingly to Naksha Chabet prepared at last settlement was Rs. 11,340.

In 1907 (Samwat 1963) the Raja agreed to give Biswadari rights in those 5 villages also and an enhancement of revenue Rs. (928-13-6) was sanctioned by the Political Agent over the amounts fixed at last settlement. In addition to this Rs. 5,540 were realized as the value of the wells which the state made over to the new Biswadars (Political Agent's D. O. No. 17-C. dated 15th February 1907). No *wajibul-arz* was prepared about these villages after the grant of Biswadari rights. Thus with the exception of Nimrana the old tenants have got Biswadari rights in all the villages. In Nimrana there used to be no cultivation, but now some tenants have settled between two hills and made some land culturable. This new *abadi* is called Mahtab Bas.

Summary Settlement.

Previous to the summary settlement the cash assessments of Samwat 1935 and 1936 (1879 and 1880 A. D.) brought in Rs. 24,639 and Rs. 24,039, respectively. When owing to the minority of the Raja the estate came under the control of the Political Agent, a Summary settlement for 3 years was made in 1880 by Colonel Law through Sheikh Wajid Ali Tahsildar of Rajgarh.

The demand and realizations during its currency were

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
1880-81	... 26,163	25,708	455
1881-82	... 26,087	26,087	...
1882-83	... 26,138	25,436	702

In 1882-83 a survey and settlement was carried out by the Political Agent, Colonel Peacock, through Mr. Hira Lall, Deputy Collector of Alwar. The work was carefully supervised by Colonel Peacock himself the methods followed were briefly as follows :—

Separate rates were framed for each estate for each class of land. Matyar and Bhur, irrigated and unirrigated—based on the actual or estimated letting value of each class of soil. These rates were applied to

the cultivated area, and from the total assets thus ascertained a reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ th was made for the zamindari share and the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ th or state share was taken as the basis of the new assessment. In a few estates held by Thakurs—the culturable waste was also assessed at 3 to 6 annas per bigha.

8. The zamindars were recognized as proprietors in 11 estates outside Nimrana khas. The assessments were introduced from 1st Sept. 1883—for a term of 10 years. As has been noted above—the tenants in the 5 chaks remained as crown tenants. The correct demand fixed was Rs. 26,792 rising in the 6th year to Rs. 26,992. Of this demand Rs. 7,221 was on account of the V chaks of Nimrana-khas (*i. e.* 8 villages including Nimrana) and Rs. 19,475 rising to Rs. 19,665 on account of the 11 estates held by the proprietors. In the kham 8 villages or chaks temporary arrangements were made through lessees. The Lumberdari dues were raised from 1 to 3 per cent. No distribution of the new assessment was made and the zamindars continued to distribute it by wells, plough-shares as before.

Revenue demand of
10 years settlement
and Status of
Zamindars.

9. The term of 10 'years' settlement expired in 1893—and in February 1894 operations for re-settlement were begun under the orders of the Political Agent—and by October 1896—the work of map correction and fresh survey was completed and the assessment finished by Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, I. C. S. in the end of May 1898. The term of the new settlement was fixed for 20 years. It took effect from 1st September 1898, and the term expired on 1st September 1918. Thus the last settlement has run a course of 3 years more. The revenue fixed was the following: for the first ten years Rs. 31,715 on khalsa and from the 11th year Rs. 31,915 on khalsa. For the calculation of a tribute to Alwar State, Rs. 5650 was fixed as the nominal revenue on Mafi lands. As noted above, the revenue demand of Col. Peacock's settlement was Rs. 26,992. The distribution of revenue, and the fairing out of records and enquiry into Mafi cases was done afterwards under the guidance of Mr. Amar Singh, Settlement Superintendent of Alwar who was placed in immediate charge of the Nimrana settlement work and who had got assessment papers prepared for the Settlement Commissioner. The settlement operations seem to have come to a close in the end of October 1898. At the time of the commencement of the last settlement the revenue demand was Rs. 26,992. Col. Peacock's final assessment plus Rs. 3,059 the assessment on Mafis since resumed—a total Rs. 29,051. Thus the final assessment of last settlement Rs. 21,915 gave an increase of Rs. 1864 over the existing demand.

20 years' settlement of
Sir M. F. O'Dwyer
K. C. S. I.
then Settlement Com-
missioner of Bharatpur
and Alwar.

10. The Raja being a supreme owner, the zamindars of 13 estates in which Biswadari rights had been granted had a subordinate proprietary

Status of the Zamindars as recognized in the last settlement.

right which could not be interfered with while they held the land and paid the revenue. This right was heritable by their heirs, but not alienable without the consent of the Raja and even then only to *jaddis* or members of the same village community. As regards the 5 villages formed out of chaks I, II & III of Nimrana Khas in which Biswardari rights were not granted at that time—the status of the tenants was improved by calling them *muskil* or *kadim* tenants and by fixing cash assessments for the term of settlement on practically the same lines as the other zamindars. Lamberdars were appointed in these Chaks also and their Lumberdari dues were fixed. Holdings were to pass from father to son or to others according to the ordinary rules of inheritance. They had no power to alienate and the trees belonged half to the state and half to the tenants and they were subject to grazing and other dues not levied in Biswadari villages.

Status of the
zamindars now.

11. Since the grant of Biswadari rights in 1907 in the 5 villages, Mukand Singhpura chak I, Daulat Singhpura and Kundan Singhpura chak II—and Partap Singhpura and Madho Singhpura chak III—the status of the old tenants has become the same as that of the other zamindars in 13 villages. Nimrana chak V is now the only village in which no Biswadars exist and the Raja is the absolute proprietor.

There is no question of giving these rights to a few tenants who have come to live in Matab Bas a new *abadi* in Nimrana.

If the cultivation in this place increases and more tenants come to settlement here—then it will be time to consider whether Mahtab Bas should be separated from Nimrana and have its own separate map and khasra.

Rates assumed at last
settlement and method
of fixing the revenue.

The Superintendent-in-charge of the settlement work found average competitive cash rents for the settlement officer (*vide* para 25 of the last settlement report) but the method of deducing these rates is not given. They were applied uniformly to the same class of land in each village and where they were found to give a higher rental than the circumstances of a village admitted, a reduction was made from the total rental. If the rates gave a smaller amount as rental—than what the village was capable of paying—the rates were discarded and the revenue fixed to suit the condition of the village.

(Paras 24 to 26 of the
last settlement report)

The total revenue of the whole estate worked out on assumed rates was compared with the value of the agricultural produce of a normal year after making deductions for fodder and failure of crops *vide* para 21, last settlement report. The sums so worked out were taken to be the rental realizable by the proprietors who had Biswadari rights—and from this the state share was worked out by taking a mean between $\frac{2}{4}$ th and $\frac{3}{4}$ rd. It had

been found as a matter of fact, that nearly all the land was held in khudkasht by the proprietors—and these proprietors were the same old tenants who paid a *batai* share of $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers in the maund to the state. Then the logical conclusion is that the value of the produce calculated on the basis of $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers in the maund or $\frac{2}{3}$ th share was the state share and not of the under proprietors. It was perhaps illogical to assume these under proprietors as tenants-at-will and proprietors at one and the same time. By doing so, and giving the state something between $\frac{2}{3}$ th and $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the net amount—the last settlement gave to the state about 4 annas in the rupee instead of giving it 5 as. 9 pie which was its legitimate share on the principle of $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers in the maund or $\frac{2}{3}$ th share.

13. To find out the respective condition of the zamindars and the state after the last assessment one may visit Nimrana and the villages. The prosperity of the zamindars can be seen by valuable ornaments on the persons of Ahir zamindar women and their children, the good houses and very good cattle, bullocks, buffaloes and cows, calves kept by them. One is not to grudge this prosperity of the zamindars. It gives a man a feeling of great relief that they are living in such a prosperous state. With the rise of prices, the value of the agricultural produce has considerably increased and this adds to the wealth of the old tenants who are now zamindars. On the other hand the state has fallen in an embarrassed condition of financial matters. The rise in prices, of late, has increased the expenditure on all heads. The state revenue which is capable of fluctuation when *batai* system prevails, remains a fixed amount.

Respective condition
of the zamindars
and the state as
seen at present.

14. The total area of the estate, including Mafis is 29,577 bighas—as compared with 29,574 at last settlement. The detail of khalsa and Mafi is as follows.

Area detail.

	Cultivated.	Un-cultivated.	Total.
Khalsa	19,520	7780	27,300
Mafi	2198	79	2277

640 Bighas Mafi has been resumed since last settlement and added to the Khalsa area. Of the 7780 bighas uncultivated Khalsa—110 bighas is state grazing preserved 1538 bighas is Bani—2131 bighas Hill 1927 other unculturable—and 2074 bighas is *Kadim* (old fallow). The Khalsa cultivated area is 71.5 per cent of the total Khalsa area. In making the assessment the Mafi area will be separately treated as the revenue proposed on it will be a nominal one for the purpose of calculating the $\frac{1}{3}$ th share to be paid to Alwar state as tribute.

15. A statement showing the annual rainfall for the last 20 years has been prepared and marked (G). The average is 21.6 inches with a maximum of 53.52 in 1917 and a minimum of 9.50 in 1918. The rains from January to May and from October to December are light as the monthly averages given in statement (G) show.

Rainfall, crops and
cultivation.

Statement (G) showing
rainfall.

The rainfall favours Kharif crops. Of the rabi crops gram and sarson are sown in dry lands where the moisture is sufficiently retained and the land remains cool—gram is sown as a *Dofasli* crop after cutting chari and in rare cases wheat is also grown in such lands. But spring crops are confined to wells. The spring level owing to the high elevation is deep, varying from 60 to 125 feet and owing to the increase in wages and cost of material; purely pucca wells are difficult to make now—but partly pucca and partly kachha wells or purely kachha wells are sunk by the zamindars. The kachha wells are lined with masonry for 12 to 20 feet from the top and this costs about 250 Rs. The digging of a kachha well costs about 300 Rs. But the zamindars combine and help each other in constructing a well. Since the last settlement there has been an increase of 43 working wells as shown below.

A purely pucca well now costs between Rs 5000 and 6000.

Detail.	Former.		Present.	
	Wells.	Wheels.	Wells.	Wheels.
Pakka	15	32	26	45
Pakka-kacha	102	155	144	199
Kacha	15	16	5	5
Total	132	203	175	249

This shows that some pucca-kachha and some kacha wells have been made pucca and some new wells have been built.

Taking the year (st 1977 and 1978) *ie.*, kharif of st 1977 and rabi of 1978 *i.e.* 1920 and 1921 which was an average year considering the rainfall, we find that of the whole cultivated area 86.75 per cent has been sown, *viz.* 76.75 per cent with kharif and 10 per cent with rabi crops. The proportion of rabi crops which are more valuable than kharif crops, is very small. The percentage of the chief crops to the total area sown is as follows:—

<i>Kharif.</i>		<i>Rabi.</i>	
Bajra	54	Wheat	2
Jawar	8	Barley	8
Urd	18	Gram	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mung		Vegetables	$\frac{1}{2}$
Moth &c.		Oil seeds	1
Chari	3		
Cotton	5		
Total	88	Total	12

The Ahir zamindars who are very industrious make the most of the land by manuring as far as possible even the dry land and irrigating the *Chahi* land as many times as possible till the ripening of the crop so that in some cases the rabi produce of wheat-barley is almost equal in both kinds of Matyar and in Bhur I. In Bhur II the income is generally from *Pala*, the leaves of Beri trees which are used as fodder for cattle and *Poola* (straw for thatching purposes.) The Beri which grows in abundance is cut twice a year *i.e.* in May and November. The leaves are mixed with Bhusei and the twigs are used for fuel and for fencing the fields. Only in a few villages near Nimrana there are blocks of grazing land and there are small *Banis* (pastures) in some other villages, but the Bajra and Jwar stalks and Chari which is specially grown as fodder—serve the purpose well—and the deficiency of Bhusa is not felt. Beri leaves are mixed with chopped Bajra and Jwar stalks and given as fodder.

16. The total cultivated area at the last settlement was 18,337 bighas. Increase in cultivation.
It is now 19,520 bighas. The increase of 640 bighas is due to the resumption of Mafis and of 543 bighas to new cultivation. There are 4 or 5 villages with culturable waste—but they suffer from want of population. So it is not likely that there should be much increase in new cultivation in future.

17. The following statement shows the areas classified according to soils as compared with the figures of last settlement including (Mafis resumed since last settlement). Details of comparative areas.

Classes of soil.		Former settlement.	Present settlement.
Matyar I	Chahi	1552	1741
	Barani	4191	4587
Matyar II	Chahi	848	1354
	Barani	1722	2035
Bhur I	Chahi	829	711
	Barani	5972	6099
Bhur II	Chahi	63	5
	Barani	3160	2988
Total	Chahi	3292	3818
	Barani	15,045	15,702
Grand Total		18,337	19,520

This shows that the cultivated area has increased by 1183 bighas and the irrigated area has increased by 545 Bighas. But for assessment purposes 542 Bighas have been reduced from the irrigated area.

The percentages of the different soils to the total area compare as follows:—

	Former.	Present.
Matyar I	22	33
Do. II	9	16·6
Bhur I	26	36·5
Do. II	12	16·3
Irrigated	12	19·84

18. In the recent soil classification mixed soils have been separated and changes in soils have been made freely. The increase in the chahi land is due to the increase in the number of wells, as shown in the statement of wells para 15. It will be seen that there are 249 wheels or *laos*—and the irrigated area is 3818 bighas. This gives 15·3 bighas per *lao*. Usually 10 or 12 bighas could be irrigated by one *lao*. The increase is due to the very hard work of the zamindars who start working a well from 4 a. m. and go on till sunset—except for an hour when they take their food at 10 a. m. and stop the work. The usual practice is to irrigate half the land in one year, the remaining half meantime growing *barani* crops and half in the next year.

In the last settlement land which was irrigated every year was shown as chahi I and that irrigated every other year as chahi II. But owing to the incomplete records of this state—the two kinds could not be separated and as the area of chahi I must be very small—(such land being found only in 3 or 4 villages in the North)—it was not thought necessary to find separate and higher rates for chahi I—all the chahi land has been classed as kind of chahi. The well water is generally sweet, but in Rodwa and Bijaipura which have the best land—the well water is brackish. This water is not regarded as good for irrigation purposes and unless sweetened and assisted by rain, injures the land by changing its colour to white. This defect is removed, to some extent, by the zamindars by manuring the fields thoroughly—and notwithstanding the brackishness in the water—irrigation of *rabi* crops is freely done. Since the last settlement Rs. 3,645 were advanced as *Takavi* for digging and repairing wells—and 47 wells were made over by the state to the zamindars of the 5 villages in which Biswadari rights were granted in Samwat 1963 (1907 A. D.). Enhanced rates or chahi rates are charged on the land irrigated by wells built with *Takam*, three years after the well has begun working. But if a zamindar constructs a well at his own cost, he continues to pay dry rates until the term of the settlement is over.

Present settlement
and its commencement

19. The term of the last settlement expired on the 1st September 1918. For 2 years no steps were taken to revise the assessments. In the *kharif* of 1920 it was thought to revert to the old grain *batai* system

because the prices of the agricultural produce had risen. The zamindars first agreed to this idea but finally revolted, and the Thakur zamindars of one village Nagli, assisted and financed by the Ahir zamindars of a number of villages, openly rebelled against the state. This led to regrettable incidents, but with the help of the Political Agent and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, everything was settled and it was decided to have the settlement revised.

20. The *batai* system is not free from defects as it gives a handle to the underlings to oppress the zamindars, but it has the great merit of elasticity. It ensures the tenant protection in bad years, it gives both parties interest in the land, it secures to both parties additional profits during a period of rising prices of agricultural produce, so very greatly reduces the sources of friction. Where the rents are paid in cash, there is no automatic adjustment of rents to the changed value of agricultural produce, and the absence of this adjustment is the root cause of the agrarian troubles and discontent. The tenants grow in power as their prosperity increases and when they become conscious of their strength they are inclined to use it. In fact the play of economic forces cannot be indefinitely postponed. Just like the rest of mankind, the landlord is impelled by the same anxiety to meet his increased expenses and to maintain his standard of living. The point is that the rapid and sudden rise in the value of agricultural produce resulting from the war has upset the equilibrium, but it is not meant by the above remarks that the *batai* system should be introduced again at random.

Batai system, its advantages and disadvantages.

21. I received an offer through Mr. C. C. Watson, I. C. S., Political Agent, Bharatpur in the third week of October 1920 to take up this work, and I joined Nimrana on the 15th January 1921. It was understood that the work will be finished in three months. The Political Agent was under the impression that the survey maps of the last settlement had been corrected and were up to date. That the annual revenue papers were complete and so on. On arriving here I found that the map correction had not been done since the last settlement. That the Jamabandis had not been prepared since Samwat 1974 i. e. 3 years before. There was not a single man in the state who knew map correction or who could do any work in connection with the settlement. The difficulty then arose of getting men from outside as no one would agree to come for 2 or 3 months. It will be a long thing to recapitulate what is contained in my note of the 4th August 1921 which was sent to the Political Agent with the Raja Sahab's letter No. 52 dated 5th August 1921.

Appointment of a settlement officer and his work.

The map correction was at once taken in hand by employing two Patwaris from the 17th January 1921, and giving them a small allowance for this extra work. One of these Hira Lal Patwari is an intelligent person and the other is a second-rate man, but they have carried out the map correction slowly. In Mauza Anandpur, a big block had to be re-surveyed as by making a *Baul* of a Nala 17 years ago, the fields had been changed altogether. This work was done by Pt. Ajudhya Prasad Munsarim with the help of Hira Lal Patwari. In the absence of the Jamabandis for 3 years past it took me some time to think which year should be taken as the year for verification of records and at last it was decided to have the Jamabandis and Khewats of Samwat 1976 prepared first. As soon as these were ready, I went out in camp on the 21st February 1921 and carried out the attestation of Khewats and Jamabandis in a month. The soil classifications were also done by me personally inspecting each field in a village and separating mixed soils which were shown in the same Chak in the last settlement maps. Soils were freely changed where necessary after consulting the zamindars who knew their lands well. On the 13th of March 1921, L. Gopi Nath, who had come from Jhabua State (C. I.) as a Munsarim on the 10th February, 1921, died, and Tara Chand Moharrir who had joined on 25th January 1921 was taken ill with typhoid fever. So there remained only one man, Pt. Ajudhya Prasad who had joined on the 4th March 1921. He came from a place near Indore (C. I.) at my request as he had worked under my brother in the Partabgarh (Southern Rajputana States) and Datia settlements. In the middle of April, Ajudhya Prasad developed a guinea worm in his foot, but he continued to work till the 19th of July and had to go on leave when his foot got very bad. In the meantime I had to go on leave for 3 months from 1st May on account of unavoidable circumstances. During my stay up to the end of April last, I carried out crop experiments of rabi crops besides the attestation and soil classification and got several other statements prepared, a mention of which has been made in my note of the 4th August 1921. On return from leave in the end of July, rent-rates were calculated for each class of soil and a rent-rate report was submitted to the Political Agent for sanction, on the 15th August 1921. After sending the rent-rate report, I set about filling in assessment statements for each village in English and writing notes about the condition of the villages. This work was finished in 15 days.

Method of working
out rates.

22. The method of working out rates has been discussed fully in the rent-rate report of the 15th August 1921. A copy of that report should be appended to this report. The method may be described here briefly :—

For finding the Chahi rates, I selected six villages from different sides and in each village, I selected fields of average produce of wheat and barley taking down a note of the number of irrigations made until the maturing of crops. When the crops of these fields were ready, I got 4 gathas by 4 gathas measured in each selected field and had the produce of this portion cut and dried. This was $\frac{1}{2}$ th of a pucca bigha. Five seers of green corn of each field was taken out and dried in the Tehsil in the presence of the zamindars, and when it was quite dry, it was thrashed and the grain and bhusa weighed separately. Deductions for drying were made in the same proportion in which the weight of 5 seers was found to decrease. The produce of a bigha was then estimated by multiplying by 25. In this way a note was prepared about the produce of each field in the selected villages and the value of this produce was calculated on actual prevailing rates as well as on assumed rates. Then taking the highest and lowest value of the produce on the *assumed* rates, which are much below the prevailing rates, the state share was calculated as the $\frac{2}{3}$ th share on the old batai system of $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers in the maund

(a) For instance the highest value of produce in Matyar I Chahi Chahi irrigated rates.

was found to be Rs. 84 The state share in it should be

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = \text{Rs. } 30-7-0$$

and the lowest value of the produce in Matyar I Chahi was

found to be Rs. 41. $\frac{2}{3}$ th share of this was Rs. 14-13-0.

(b) Matyar II highest $78 \times \frac{2}{3} = 28-4-0$.

Do. lowest $37 \times \frac{2}{3} = 13-6-0$.

(c) Bhur I highest $84 \times \frac{2}{3} = 30-7-0$

Do. lowest $(31-13 \times \frac{2}{3}) = 11-8-0$

It was noticed that where the fields were properly manured and well-irrigated, the produce in Matyar I & II and Bhur I was nearly the same. On the above results, I proposed the following rates for irrigated lands.

For rates finally
sanctioned
see para 26.

Matyar I	... 8 rupees a bigha
Matyar II	... 7 rupees a bigha
Bhur I	... 6 rupees a bigha
Bhur II	... 5 rupees a bigha

There was only 5 bighas 1 biswas of irrigated Bhur II in one village Jaitpur and its produce was estimated to be 5 maunds a bigha and 5 rupees was put down as its rate per bigha. The result of crops experiments of rabi are entered in the statement (A).

Vide Statement (F)
in the last settlement
report.

About unirrigated lands an estimate of produce of each crop was prepared after consulting the zamindars and making enquiries all round and comparing the figures with those entered in Statement (F) showing crop experiments of last settlement and the value of produce was calculated on rates assumed now. From this value $\frac{2}{3}$ th share was taken as the state share. By this calculation the following rates were deduced for dry lands.

Matyar I	Rs. 4 per bigha.
Matyar II	Rs. 3
Bhur I	Re. (1-4-0) per bigha.
Bhur II	Re. (0-14-0) ,,

The produce estimates and their value are shown in Statement (B), attached to the rent-rate report. For the purpose of comparison a statement showing the average prevailing rates of cash rent in each village for the different kinds of soil was prepared from the Jamabandis of Samwat 1976 which were attested by me. This statement is marked (C). As noted in my rent-rate report competitive cash rents are few and far between and where they exist neither the tenants, now the owners are willing to disclose them. The best lands are kept by the zamindars for their own cultivation and poor lands are let to tenants generally of the same caste.

Statement (F) showing
the rates proposed for
each village for
different soils

In two Thakur villages Nagli and Dabarbas a little concession has been made as the Thakurs are lazy zamindars while in the following 4 villages to the south-east the rates proposed were lower than those in other villages, because the lands of these villages are poor.

(1) Ishri Singhpur (2) Janak Singhpura (3) Mahtab-bas in Nimraua and (4) Kali Pahari. Jaitpur is another struggling village with no Matyar land and some concession for Bhur rates has been made in it.

Statement (D)
showing the prices
current for 24 years
from Samwat 1954
to 1977.

23. Statement showing the prices current and rates assumed in this settlement and the last settlement

Crops	Prices current now	Rates assumed now.	Average prices of 24 years from 1954 to 1977.	Standard assumed at last settlement.
1	2	3	4	5
Cotton ..	5	7	7 seers	11
Bajra ...	6	12	17-9 chs	25
Jwar ...	7	14	19	30
Moth ...	5	13	17	27
Til ...	3	7	6	11
Mung ...	6	8	11-14	27
Urd ...	5	8	8-1	27
Barley ...	7	12	17-14	28
Gram ...	5	12	15-12	27
Wheat ...	5	9	12-3	20
Bejhar ...	6½	12	16-5	...
Sarson .	4½	8	8	15

The standard assumed at last settlement when compared with the standard assumed now shows that the value of the produce of staple crops has been double in most cases while the value of mung and urd is three times of what it was before.

The rates assumed now for calculating the prices have been taken after enquiry and it is hoped that they are not likely to fall below during the term of the new settlement

24. The produce of wheat and barley in different irrigated soils according to the crop experiments made in last rabi are entered in statement A. For the purpose of calculating the value of the agricultural produce on assumed rates, the produce taken per bigha pukka in maunds is the following:—

Produce estimate
of Principal crops.

Detail.	Kind of soil.	Kharif.				Rabi.			
		Bajra	Jwar	Urd Mung & Mooh	Cot- ton	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Sar- son
Matyar I.	Chahi ...	6	6	..	3	10	12	4	2½
	Barani ...	5 or 4½	5	3	2½	...	...	1	2½
Matyar II.	Chahi ...	5	...	...	2½	9	10	4	...
	Barani ...	4	3½	2½	2	...	4	3	2
Bhur I.	Chahi ...	4	...	...	...	6	6	...	...
	Barani ...	2	2½ or 2 mds	1½	1	...	2	1	1½
Bhur II.	Chahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Barani ...	1	...	¾ or 30 srs	...	...	...	...	...

25. Taking the produce of kharif of Samwat 1977 and rabi of Samwat 1978 viz kharif of 1920 and rabi of 1921 (A. D.) the area sown with kharif crops was 14,983 bighas and the area sown with rabi crops was 1925 bighas. The value of the produce at the prices current now after deducting the whole of the chari and vegetables and 10 per cent in kharif and 10 per cent in rabi comes to Rs. 3,35,000 and the value of the same produce at assumed rates (vide statement D para 23) comes to Rs. 2,06,974 after making the same deductions as mentioned above. Now the state share on the basis of ⅔th which is equal to Rs. (36.4) per cent is over a lakh of rupees in the first case and nearly 75,000 Rupees in the second case.

Value of the produce
estimate and the land-
lord's share in it.

Rates finally approved
by the Political Agent.

26. The rates mentioned in para 22 of this report were sent to the Political Agent for approval on the 15th August 1921. After some correspondence with Mr A. K. Jelf, I.C.S., the Political Agent of Bharatpur it was decided to reduce the rates so as to give the total revenue to about 50,150 Rupees.

These suggestions were conveyed in Political Agent's letter No. 1426 dated 31st March 1922. The Raja Sahab agreed to the suggestions and I resumed my work on the 7th April 1922. As I had modified the original estimate of revenue in my letter No. (6) of 4th November 1921—and kept the estimated revenue at 57,000 Rupees—a reduction of 12 per cent in the originally proposed rates was found to give the total revenue to 50,150 Rupees nearly so the rates were modified accordingly by a reduction of 12 per cent, but considering the economic condition of each village they have been so modified in each case as the conditions justify. The annexed statement shows the rates now adopted for each village.

Janak Singhpura, Kali Pahari and Ishri Singhpura are naturally precarious and so lower rates have been taken in them. While Nagli and Dabarbas are owned by Thakurs and a special concession has been made on dry land of these villages.

Statement showing the rates finally applied in each village.

Serial number.	Name of village.	CHANI.				BARANI.			
		Matyar I.	Matyar II.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.	Matyar I.	Matyar II.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.
1	Nagli	7-0-0	6-2-0	5-4-0	...	3-2-0	2-11-0	0-10-0	0-8-0
2	Jaitpur	...	...	5-12-0	4-8-0	...	...	0-12-3	0-9-0
3	Anandpur	7-0-0	6-2-0	...	...	3-9-0	2-11-0	1-2-0	...
4	Birambas	7-0-0	6-2-0	5-4-0	...	3-9-0	2-11-0	1-2-0	0-9-6
5	Dabarbas	7-0-0	6-2-0	5-4-0	...	3-2-0	2-11-0	0-14-0	0-8-0
6	Nagauni	...	6-2-0	5-4-0	...	3-9-0	2-11-0	1-2-0	0-12-3
7	Bhumdura	7-0-0	6-2-0	5-4-0	...	3-9-0	2-11-0	1-2-0	0-12-3
8	Mukandpura	7-0-0	6-2-0	5-4-0	...	3-9-0	2-11-0	1-2-0	0-12-3
9	Salarpur	...	6-2-0	5-4-0	...	3-9-0	2-11-0	1-2-0	0-12-3
10	Rodwal	7-0-0	6-2-0	5-4-0	...	3-9-0	2-11-0	...	...
11	Bijaipura	7-0-0	6-2-0	...	...	3-9-0	2-11-0	...	...
12	Kundimpura	7-0-0	6-2-0	5-4-0	...	3-9-0	2-11-0	1-2-0	0-12-3
13	Daulatpura	7-0-0	6-2-0	5-4-0	...	3-9-0	2-11-0	1-2-0	0-12-3
14	Nimrata	...	...	...	...	...	2-8-0	...	0-8-0
15	Partab Singhpura	7-0-0	6-2-0	5-4-0	...	3-9-0	2-11-0	1-2-0	0-8-0
16	Madhopura	7-0-0	6-2-0	5-4-0	...	3-9-0	2-11-0	1-2-0	0-8-0
17	Janak Singhpura	...	...	3-12-0	...	...	...	0-12-0	0-8-0
18	Kali Pahari	...	...	4-0-0	...	...	1-12-0	0-12-0	0-8-0
19	Ishri Singhpura	...	...	4-0-0	...	2-10-0	1-12-0	0-12-0	0-8-0

Competitive cash rents that were found to exist in each village were entered in statement (C) sent with my rent-rate report on the 15th August 1921. In Salarpur the rent of Bhur I was found to be Rs. (2-11-0) per

bigha and of Bhur II Rs. (1-5-0) per bigha. In Bhimpura the rents recovered for each class of land were the same as proposed by me in rent-rate report. In Birambas the rent of Matyar I Barani was found to be 5 rupees a bigha and for Bhur II one rupee a bigha.

In Naghauri the rent of Matyar I Barani was found to be Rs. (6-14-0) a bigha for Mafi lands and Rs. (2-11-0) a bigha for Bhur II Barani. Thus it is proved that the rents now adopted after reducing 12 per cent from the originally proposed rates are not at all high and should work well.

The total revenue according to these rates comes to Rs. 50,070, an increase of Rs. 15,068 over the old revenue. This gives an increase of 43 per cent. It may be noted that an increase of nearly 7000 rupees is due to the change of soils to better classes in the new soil classification. Obvious mistakes were found in the old soil classification in several villages where superior class of land was demarcated as an inferior class (vide para 17 of this report). Besides this there has been an increase of 6.45 per cent in the cultivated area of Khalsa including the resumption of Mafis.

27. Statement showing proposed new Jama for Nimrana State.

No.	Name of village	Jama at last settlement.			Jama of Khalsa real-ized after the last settlement.	Jama now assessed			Remarks.
		Khalsa	Mafi	Total		Khalsa	Nominal on Mafi	Total	
1	Nagli	2900	...	2900	2900	3823	..	3823	The nominal revenue on Mafi lands has been fixed for the purpose of calculating the tribute payable to Alwar.
2	Jaitpur	900	260	1160	902	1100	259	1359	
3	Anandpur	1175	140	1315	1175	2935	148	3083	
4	Birambas	2300	500	2800	2316	3530	577	4107	
5	Dabirbas	2450	100	2550	2450	3325	108	3433	
6	Nagwari	1750	400	2150	1663	2406	468	2874	
7	Bhimpura	1365	270	1635	1638	2424	67	2491	
8	Mukandapura	1600	65	1665	170	2366	88	2454	
9	Sidhpur	2500	25	2525	2513	3025	16	3041	
10	Rodwal	3650	5	3655	3650	5947	10	5957	
11	Bajipura	1600	60	1660	1605	2861	76	2937	
12	Kundapura	1500	670	2170	1927	3278	959	4237	
13	Daulat Singhpura	3500	1250	4750	4185	5702	773	6475	
14	Nimrana	...	5	5	378	252	4	256	
15	Partappura	2100	1040	3140	2699	3418	796	4214	
16	Madha Singhpura	1500	740	2240	1848	2174	649	2823	
17	Janak Singhpura	375	50	425	413	416	37	453	
18	Kali Pahari	300	40	340	338	468	48	516	
19	Ishri Singhpura	450	30	480	470	620	18	638	
		31,915	5650	37,565	35,002	50,070	5101	55,171	

*NOTE.—The following items were added after the last settlement.

- (1) 928-13-6 for giving Biswadari rights in 5 villages.
- (2) 1480-15-9 on resumed mafis.
- (3) 462-5-9 on lands newly broken up after the settlement.
- (4) 214-12-3 on lands irrigated after the settlement.

Total ... 3086-15-3

The new Jama was accepted by the zamindars readily. Only the Anandpur people considered the enhancement rather high, but the fact is, that in the last settlement the revenue, Rs. 1175 fixed instead of Rs. 1821 which the rates gave, has made the zamindars accustomed to a very light treatment. It has now been arranged that for three years the produce of an average field in each harvest, kharif and rabi will be tested by a responsible officer of the state and if the produce does not justify the rates, the Raja Sahab will reduce the revenue of Anandpur. I have already reduced it by Rs. 156 in consultation with Raja Sahab.

28. The term of the assessment will be 20 years commencing from the rabi kist of 1979 Samwat or May kist of 1922 A.D. as suggested in Political Agent's letter No. 1426 dated 31st March 1922

29 With the Raja's approval the dates for payment of revenue have been kept as in the last settlement *viz.*

Kharif between 22nd November and 6th January.

Rabi between 20th April and 18th May.

The system of collecting rent, is that in kharif the full rent is paid for all lands containing *barani* crops and in rabi, the rent is paid for irrigated lands and those barani fields which are attached to a well. This arrangement is better than that of taking half the rent in kharif and half in rabi.

Assessment on Mafis.

30. The Mafi area now is 2277 bighas of which 2198 bighas is cultivated. A nominal jama for calculating the cess has been fixed for the mafi lands and the total revenue on mafis is Rs. 5101 as compared with Rs. 5650 of last settlement.

Enquiries into Mafis.

31. Mafi cases were enquired into at last settlement and a misl of each case was made. On the same lines fresh enquiries have been made in each case at this settlement and a separate misl has been made for each mafidar.

32. A comparative statement showing the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs is attached below and the population of the census of 1891 has been compared with that of 1921. The figures show the estate to be in a better condition than at last settlement.

Statement of cattle, carts, ploughs, population.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Present Settlement.	Last Settlement.	Details.	Oxen.		Cows.		Shee- buffa- loes		He buffa- loes		Sheep and goats.	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Camels.	Carts.	Census of 1920 & 1921.			Remarks.
			Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.							Men.	Women.	Total.	
1730	994	No. of houses.																		Census of 1891
611	678	No. of ploughs																		
1523	1417																			Census of 1921
756	630																			
1863	1704																			
868	669																			
523	548																			
339	290																			
32	25																			
195	75																			
2795	2339																			
27	50																			
118	147																			
...	...																			
76	51																			
212	158																			
4466	3893																			
3910	3445																			
8376	7338																			

33. The following is a list of the *lags* or taxes that were levied in Miscellaneous income.
Samwat 1976

			Rs.	a.	p.
(1)	Lag on goats	...	...	39	6 3
(2)	Lag on camels	...	...	22	0 0

These are the grazing dues for the state jungle.

			Rs.	a.	p.
(3)	Cn looms and weavers	...	...	0	15 0
(4)	Pagri on non-cultivators	...	...	22	13 6

From every adult male member in a Mahajan or Banya class who don't cultivate land 6 annas 6 pies per head is realized.

			Rs.	a.	p.
(5)	Oil from Telis at Dewali	...	...	41	5 6
(6)	Ghee levied from Mahajans at Dasehra time	...	...	24	8 0
(7)	On weddings	...	...	9	12 0
(8)	On re-marriage of widows	...	...	349	6 9

If a man residing in Nimrana state buys a widow from another state or even from Nimrana he has to pay 5 per cent on the price paid.

If a man of another estate buys a wife from this state, he has to pay 10 per cent on the price. If a man keeps his own brother's widow or any other woman without paying the price, he has to pay Re. (1-4-0).

		Rs	a.	p.
(9)	Charsa from Chamars	...	96	0 0
Total		..	606	3 0
(10)	Chowkidara on houses and shops of Nimrana	...	198	11 6
(11)	Nazarkhet at Holi and Dasehra	...	206	0 0
Grand Total		...	1010	14 6

The *lag* on goats is realized by the state only in Nimrana and not in the outlying villages. The Lumberdars are paid 3 per cent as Lumberdari dues.

34. After the term of this new settlement the only way to increase the Jama will be to make as many wells as possible with the aid of Takavi, and the Raja Sahab is being advised to have a programme made, as to how many wells can be made in a village and to have at least 3 wells made each year. There is not much uncultivated area left in villages which could be brought under the plough.

It is also necessary to have a correct record of the area irrigated by each well every year. A statement called *Nakesha Chahat* has been prepared and this should be checked each year by a Kanango and the revenue Munsarim. The practice usually is to irrigate half the area in one year and the other half the next year. A correct record of this is necessary. There are few cases in which the whole area attached to a well is irrigated each year. Such wells should be specially marked out. I had to experience a great difficulty in making an accurate estimate of the irrigated area as there was no record of 5 years before, and I had to reduce 542 bighas from the total irrigable area to make the burden light.

Conclusion.

35. In conclusion I have to express my cordial thanks to Raja Sahab Sri Janak Singhji for having rendered me and the settlement staff every assistance by placing at my disposal official and demi-official correspondence and directing his officials to co-operate with the settlement staff.

The Diwan Mr. Daya Shekhar deserves my special acknowledgements for rendering me much valuable help in translating and copying English

statements and reports which task would have been too much for me in the absence of an English clerk. Mr. Daya Shekhar has been useful in other respects also. I have always found him to be frank and upright.

Pundit Ajudhya Prasad Settlement Sadar Munsarim deserves great credit for having worked single-handed and carried through the operations with the help of only 5 patwaris. He checked the *chahi* area of each well in a village and prepared a correct record. He is an honest and intelligent young man and should do well in future.

Lala Ram Sahai Munsarim Mal of the Tehsil did all he was asked to do and acted as an ahalmad in the enquiry of mafi cases. He was handicapped much owing to his predecessor having left incomplete records, but he prepared several statements according to the directions given to him.

Pundit Bhagwati Prasad court-reader of the Raja Sahab has rendered active assistance all round. It is fortunate that the state possesses in him a man who knows map-tracing. Nobody from outside agreed to come to Nimrana for map tracing and Pundit Bhagwati Prasad undertook this work in addition to his other ordinary duties. He has completed one set of maps. He and Pundit Ajudhya Prasad Settlement Sadar Munsarim will trace out two copies more and I am sure the Raja Sahab will recognize this work.

36. The cost of settlement work, including the printing and cost of papers has so far been Rs. 7620. Of this amount Rs 5612 is the pay and travelling allowance etc. of the Settlement Officer alone and the rest is the cost of the establishment, the printing of papers, and the material for tracing maps.

Cost of settlement
work so far.

37. The work that remains to be done is the distribution of new revenue and the fairing out of settlement attested records. The distribution work is already in hand and will be finished in two or three weeks, but the fairing out of records and tracing of maps should take several months. I am asking the Raja Sahab to appoint six Hindi-knowing men to assist the five Patwaris. These men should be given an allowance on the quantity of work they turn out.

Work remaining
to be done.

38. Villagewar assessment statements together with assessment notes form part of this report. They have been prepared on the lines adopted in the last settlement by Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, K C S.I., I.C.S. A list of the Appendices prepared will be printed and attached to this report.

Villagewar assess-
ment statements.

BISHESHWAR DAYAL CHATURVEDI,

B.A. (HONOURS)

RAI BAHADUR

The 26th May 1922.

Settlement Officer,
NIMRANA.

[illegible]

Nagli is owned by Coahban Thakurs. It was founded in Samwat 1628 by Thakur Jaskaran Singh, a brother of the then Raja Balkaran Singh of Nimrana. The old abadi was called Balahar and there is still a small abadi bearing the same name a few furlongs to the North of the abadi of Nagli. There is a big chak of Bhur I to the North and West up to the boundry of Chita-Dungra from the *abadi* of Nagli. Kharif is grown in this land which is all even. The village is an imperfect Pattidari-Bhayachara divided into six Pattis. The chak of Bhur I extends to the North up to the boundry of Pali. The second big tract of Bhur I is to the East of the *abadi* of Nagli up to Santu in Raj Alwar. From the abadi of Balahar to the East is an uneven tract of Bhur II and to the North of this tract of Bhur II there is another chak of Bur I. Between the abadis of Nagli and Balahar a small chak of Matyar II has been created out of Bhur I in the present soil classification. To the South of the abadi, there is good Matyar I land which is well manured and irrigated and wheat, barley, gram etc., are grown in it. The water is all sweet. This land along the south boundry gets drainage from the hills.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
No.	Name of village.	Detail.	Khalsa.	Mafi.	Total.	Preserves	Jungle State.	Unculturable.	Other.	Kadim.	Total of unculturable.	State land unassessable except the cols. 7 & 8)	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.
	Jaitpur	Last settlement.	955	155	1110	...	...	...	41	60	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	145	251	2	601	603
		Present-settlement	958	154	1112	...	...	...	38	60	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	152	268	5	587	592

This village was founded by Raja Jait Singhji. It is an isolated estate to the North West surrounded by villages of Raj Alwar and Raja Nabba and District Gurgaon. The proprietors are Ahirs and Mahajan (Banyas). The latter have purchased half the share of Gopal Ahir. The Banyas are well-to-do. Two of them take contracts of jungle wood in the Kheri District in Oudh and sell it in Delhi. A pucca well for irrigation was built by a Banya 3 years ago at a cost of Rs 6,000, but the irrigable area round this well is only 9 Bighas pucca of Bhur I. The produce of this is very good. The village is an imperfect Bhayyachara divided into four Thoks and each Thok having 8 shares. There are 4 Lumberdars. There is no Matyar land in this village. The irrigated land is 116 Bighas in Bhur I and 5 Bighas in Bhur II—an increase of 13 Bighas in the Chahi land since last settlement. This land yields a produce of 10 maunds a pucca bigha (wheat and barley). Total cultivated area has increased by six bighas. Some of the best land of Bhur I is held in mafi to a famous temple where a fair is held annually.

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	
Total from cols. 14 to 25		Gardens.		Total cultured area.		Wells.						Depth of Well.		Area of Crops			Value of produce of a year. (<i>State share</i>)	Nikasi at rates.	Revenue assessed.	Remarks.		
Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	No of Wells	Mason- ry.	No of Lao.	No. of Wells	Pakka.	No. of Lao.	No of Wells	Kacha.	No of Lao.	To water.	Water	Kharif.					Rabi after deducting Dufasli.	Part ⁴ Jadid.	Total.
108	746	854	...	...	854	11-6 working - 1 not used for drinking	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	18	839	103	...	942			
121	739	860	860	12—all working	16	74	19	781	41	38	860	1745	1100	1100	

There has been an increase of one well since last settlement. Month and Bajra is grown in Bhur I and Bhur II. The revenue before last settlement was Rs. 1,000 It was reduced to Rs. 900 at last settlement. Considering the rise in the value of the agricultural produce and the increase in the irrigated land, the present revenue is fixed at Rs 1,100

On account of insufficient land for cultivation the tenants of this village go to cultivate land in other villages. There is another temple of Khatis in which a fair is held every year on the 11th day of Phagun Sudi. Of the income to the temple by offerings by pilgrims, Rs 41 are paid to the big temple through the Raja Sahab. The present revenue is Rs 915-12-6. Owing to new cultivation Rs (15-12-6) were added by the state to the revenue fixed at last settlement.

Special rates have been adopted in this village.

Chahi:—Bhur I—Rs. (5-12-0) per bigha.

Bhur II—Rs. (4-8-0) „

Barani:—Bhur I—Rs. (0-12-3) „

Bhur II—Rs. (0-9-0) „

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Total from cols. 14 to 25.				Gardens.	Total cultured area.	Wells.					Depth of Well.	Area of Crops.		Value of produce of a year. (<i>Mat & Akar</i>)	Nikasi at rates.	Revenue assessed.	Remarks.				
Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.			Barani.	No. of Wells	No. of Lao.	Mason-ry.	Pakka.		Kachn.	Kachn.					To Water.	Water.	Kharif.	Rabi after deducting Dufasli.	Part^{h} Jadid.	Total.
114	107	930	1037	...	...	1037	...	...	3	5½	2	86	16	945	99	...	1044				
944																					
1058																					
...																					
...																					
1058																					
...																					
...																					
4 working																					
7½																					
3 not working																					
...																					
70																					
14																					
758																					
78																					
222																					
1058																					
4310																					
3091																					
2935																					

This is the best land. There is a small block of Matyar I near the Nala. The Matyar II block lies in the North East corner. To the West of the abadi and North of the *Bandh* is Bhur I. There is no land of Bhur II class. The Hills of Anandpur are now in the possession of the state and a reduction of Rs. 36 in the revenue was given to the zamindars since 1913—1914. The wet and dry rates adopted now are the same as for other villages of this chak. At these rates the revenue came to Rs. 3091 but a concession has been made by reducing Rs. 156. So the new *Jama* is fixed at Rs. 2935. This shows a considerable increase as compared with the past revenue but as a matter of fact the village was very lightly treated at last settlement. The zamindars have accepted the new *Jama* after a little demur and I have arranged that crop cutting experiments should be made at each harvest for 3 years at least and if the produce of average fields does not justify the rates the Raja Sahab might make some more reduction.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
No.	Name of village.	Detail.				Unculturable.				Kadim.	Total of unculturable.	State land unassessable except the cols. (7 & 8)	Matyar I.			Matyar II.			Bhur I.			Bhur II.		
			Khalsa	Mafi.	Total.	Preserves.	Jungle State.	Hills.	Other.				Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.
4	Birambas	Last settlement.	1373	1362	1519	...	...	...	29	80	109	...	180	277	457	5	35	40	88	344	432	1	333	324
		Present settlement	1373	150	1523	...	...	...	31	78	109	...	178	313	491	63	29	92	54	259	313	...	368	368

Birambas—This is one of the best estates owned by Ahirs, Brahmans holding 1st share. To the North of the abadi adjoining the boundaries of Mandhan—Anandpur and Dabarbas—there is a good tract of Matyar I. This is low lying land called Dehri. The rain water from the hills spreads over this land and gives to it good moisture. There are also wells in this block. The second block of Matyar I land is to the West of the abadi. Two small blocks to the West of the abadi have been formed of Matyar II out of the old Bhur I land in the new soil classification. To the South and East is Bhur I and Bhur II. Several wells exist in Bhur I and very good wheat and barley grows in it. The produce near two wells Kharya and Kishnawalla is as good as that of Matyar I chahi land while the produce near the wells Holiwala and of Ram Rattan Ruggha &c. and of Sheodasya Shanker Shanker and Sunder is a little inferior but it is not less than 8 or 10 maunds a pucca bigha. The Ahirs of Birambas are rich people. There are several good houses in the abadi and a large number of good cattle. In the Barani land—sarson and gram are also grown after cutting bajra, month and jawar (chari). In the Bhur land bajra and month are grown. The *Pala* (Beri leaves) which is a valuable fodder for cattle and is cut twice a year grows in abundance in Bhur lands. The wells have increased from

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47					
Total from cols. 14 to 25			Gardens.		Total cultured area	Wells.						Depth of Well.	Area of Crops				Value of produce of a year. <i>(State share)</i>	Nikasi at rates.	Revenue assessed.	Remarks.						
Chahi	Barani.	Total.	Chahi	Barani		No of Wells	Mison-ry.	No. of Lao.	No. of Wells	Pikka	No. of Lao.		Kachi	No of Wells	No of Lao.	To water.					Water.	Kharif.	Rabi after deducting Dufashi.	Part ¹ / ₂ Jadid.	Total.	
274	979	1253		1253	12	...	19		78					14	939	294	...	1233	
...
...
293	969	1264	...	...	1264	...	...	19	...	29	...	...	...	110	20	833	152	279	1264	5384	3530
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...					
...																							

12 to 19 since last settlement. There has been an increase of 58 bighas in Matyar II chahi land and of 36 bighas in Matyar I Barani land. The zamindars go to cultivate lands in *Basar* Ghelote in Raj Alwar. There is an old temple of Sri Krishna to which some good land is attached as mafi. The zamindars who cultivate the mafi land pay 10 Rupees a bigha for Matyar I chahi land. The last revenue was fixed at Rs. 2300 but the revenue now realized is Rs (2,315-11-6). The rates for chahi and Barani land are the same as in other villages of this chak but that of Bhur II land is kept at 9 annas a pucca bigha. The revenue at rates comes to Rs. 3530 and I fix this as new revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
No.	Name of Village.	Detail.	Khasa.	Mafi	Total	Preserves	Jungle State.	Hills.	Other.	Kadim.	Total of unculturable.	State land unassessable except the cols. (7 & 8)	Chahi.	Barani	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.
		Last settlement	2596	46	2642	...	...	61	778	41	880	...	150	43	193	73	32	105	108	895	1003	2	412	414
		Present settlement	2597	45	2642	...	...	61	778	42	891	...	175	33	208	61	31	92	105	1074	1179	...	237	237
		Dabar Bas																						

This is another village of Chawhan Thakurs and there is a patti of Ahirs who have made their separate *abadi* from that of the Thakurs. Two wealthy Banyas have got good pucca houses and two or three other Banyas also live here. The village is an imperfect Bhayya chara with 10 Lumbardars of whom 8 are Thakurs and 2 Ahirs. The Thakurs own $1\frac{5}{20}$ and Ahirs $1\frac{1}{20}$. The latter got possession by transfer before the last settlement and they are attempting to have their *abadi* and *Patu* separately demarcated and treated as a separate village but this is impossible. The best land of Matyar I is in the low-lying tract between *Mandhan* and *Birambas* which is protected by wells. Adjoining to this chak and to the East of it is a small block of Matyar II land half of which is irrigated by wells. The Matyar I land gets a drainage from *Mandhan* and *Anandpur* hills and it has also got wells in it. To the North and East of the *abadi* is a tract of Bhur I. Further North is Bhur II chak and South of the *abadi* is also Bhur II. There are 8 wells in Bhur I and they help the growing of wheat and barley in the Bhur land. There has been an increase of 3 working wells since last settlement. The appreciable increase in *chahi* land is in Matyar I—25 bighas. The Barani area of Bhur I has increased

[illegible]

On the North side of this village are Ghilot-Manjra and Basat of Raj Alwar and on three sides it is bounded by villages of Nimrana state. The zamindars are Ahirs and Brahmans. It is an imperfect Bhaya-chara village. To the South of the abadi is a hill and to the East a Bani. Two Nalas issue from the hill during the rainy season. One flows near the abadi and passes into the boundary of Bhimpura and the other skirts along the Northern boundary and passes off to Basai through Ghilot. These Nalas are of no use. The former cuts the land when in high flood. The path that goes to Basai has divided the area into two parts. The portion to the East was classed as Matyar II in the last settlement and further East was classed as Bhur II. In the present classification, a large portion of Matyar II was found to be Matyar I and in the tract which was classed as Bhur II, a big chak was found to be Matyar II and the rest of Bhur II. To the West of the road, the whole chak was classed as Bhur II in the last settlement. Now the portion North of the Nala was found to be Bhur I and the Southern portion Bhur II. Another chak to the North joining Basai was changed from Bhur II to Bhur I in the present soil classification. The result is an increase of 169 bighas in Matyar I

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Total from cols. 14 to 25			Gardens.		Total cultured area.	Wells.					Depth of Well.	Area of Crops				Value of produce of a year. (State share)	Nikasi at rates.	Revenue assessed.	Remarks.		
Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.		No of Wells	No of Lao.	No. of Wells	No. of Lao.	No of Wells		No of Lao.	To water.	Water.	Kharif.					Rabi after deducting Dufasli.	Part of Jadid.	Total.
200	589	789	...	...	789	...	...	5	9	...	...	92	21	809	116	...	925				
239	581	820	...	...	820	1	1	6	10	...	...	111	14	676	119	25	820	3163	2406	2406	

and of 94 bighas in Bhur I chahi and of 130 bighas in Bhur I Barani. There has been corresponding decrease in the inferior classes of land. Two new wells were constructed. Of these one is for drinking purposes. There has been an increase of 31 bighas in the total cultivation. A few tenants go to cultivate land in Ghilot (Raj Alwar). The revenue fixed at last settlement was Rs. 1750, but the village now pays Rs (1862-13-0). 10 bighas Mafi land has been resumed since last settlement. 12 bighas was given as new Mafi and some new land broken up. There is a newly broken tract of 10 bighas attached to a new well. This was Banjar land at the time of my inspection, but the zamindars have agreed to pay chahi rent for this 10 bighas and so it has been added. The revenue at rates including that of the new 10 bighas comes to Rs. 2406 and I fix it.

[illegible]

This village was formerly known as Chhachholi. That abadi no longer exists. In Samvat 1937, Raja Bhim Singhji founded the new abadi in his name. This is a mixed estate of three Thoks with four Lamberdars. Ahirs $\frac{2}{5}$ with two Lamberdars Brahmans $\frac{1}{10}$ and Khatis $\frac{5}{10}$ with one Lamberdar each. The village is in a prosperous condition. There was a big area of Mafi held by two ladies, close relations of the Raja. On their death after the last settlement—this mafi was resumed and given in Biswadari rights to Lala Jai Narain, a state official—and occupancy rights were not given to the old tenants cultivating under the old mafidars. Thus a new element (Bamja) has been introduced. His land is partly cultivated by the residents of *Manjhri* (an adjoining village of Alwar state) and partly by the resident zamindars of Bhimpura. The latter are cultivating at a favourable rate of rent—while the rent paid by Manjhri people gives a true index to the prevailing rate or the rent paying capacity of the land. The village is an imperfect Pattidari. The Nala that flows from Naghori enters the Bhur II chak of Bhimpura in the East and passes on to Kanha-was in the Alwar state. In the new soil classification there has been a slight change of Bhur II in the East to Bhur I—but a small portion has been so altered. The increase in the Barani area of Matyar I and II

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47		
Chahi.	Total from cols. 14 to 25	Gardens.	Total cultured area.				Wells.				Depth of Well.		Area of Crops				Value of produce of a year. (at the same rates)				Revenue assessed.		Remarks.
Barani.	Total.	Chahi	Barani.	No of Wells	Mason-ry.	No of Lao.	Pukka.	No. of Lao.	Kacha.	No of Wells	Kacha	To water	Water.	Kharrif.	Rabi after deducting Dufasli	Parthajadid.	Total.	Value of produce of a year. (at the same rates)	Nikasi at rates.	Revenue assessed.			
227	340	567	...	...	567	1	1	7	10	...	...	95	15	452	153	...	605				
341	571	...	...	...	571	...	...	8	15½	1	1	108	10	401	136	34	571	3493	2366	2366	

The result of change in the soil classification is an increase of 88 bighas in Matyar II chahi and of 24 bighas in Barani and a decrease of 74 bighas in Bhur I chahi. The Barani area of Bhur II has decreased by 31 bighas and that of Bhur I has increased by 10 bighas. In the total cultivation there is an increase of 4 bighas. One new well was built in the Mafi area. The owners are all Ahirs Rs. 1600 were fixed at last settlement but the village now pays Rs. (1701-8-0). The increased amount is the distribution of Rs. (928-13-6) for giving Biswadari rights. The rates give Rs. 2366 and I fix it.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25																								
No.	Name of Village.	Detail.	Last settlement	1433	10	1443	47	132	195	374	...	12	152	164	92	297	389	80	177	257	...	249	249																							

This is an imperfect Pattidari village divided into 4 Pattis with 4 Lumberdars who are all Ahirs. Each Patti is divided into 8 shares. Brahmans hold Miscellaneous property called *Hakyat Mutfarka*. The village site is near the Hill. There are a good many houses pucca and kachha. The Ahirs are all industrious people. They have nearly all the cultivation in their hands and cultivate land in other villages also. To the west of the road going from Mandhan to Bahrer there was a large chak demarcated as Bhur I half and Matyar II half. In the recent soil classification, a small portion of Bhur I was found. The rest was marked out as Matyar I and Matyar II. To the East of the above road there was a block entered as Matyar I and II half and half. The two classes of soil have now been separately marked out. There are 7 wells as before, but two of them have been made pucca at the top. The water of two wells is bitter, called *Kalar* by the village people. When there is plenty of rain, the produce in the land round about these wells is very good.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
No.	Name of village.	Detail.	Khalsa	Mafi.	Total	Preserves	Jungle State.	Unculturable	Other.	Kadim	Total of unculturable.	State land unassessable except the cols 7 & 8)	Chahi.	Barani	Total.	Chahi	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.
		Last settlement.	1807	3	1810	...	...	...	...	313	401	...	217	1105	1322	33	18	51	33	...	33	...	...	...
		Present settlement	1809	3	1812	...	...	...	...	303	390	...	198	1116	1314	21	15	96	9	...	9	...	...	...
Kodwal.																								
Present settlement																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								
...																								

This is the largest and best estate in Nimrana. The excellence of the village is marred to a degree by the water of the wells being bitter. The produce is however very good and both crops are grown in one year in the same land. The Ahirs are very well off. There are several good pucca houses and it is a pleasure to see them in such a prosperous condition. They work hard to make the most of the land. They possess good cattle and buffaloes. Their village is an imperfect Pattidari divided into 7 Thoks with a Lumbedar for each Thok and there are 8 shares (a share represents an ox) in each Thok. So the revenue is distributed on 56 shares. Brahmans own a small share $1\frac{1}{2}$ out of 56. The lands close to the abadi are in very good condition. Both Chahi and Barani land is well manured. The chak to the West of the abadi is of the best even land. There are 7 working wells. In the recent soil classification a decrease of 19 bighas in Matyar I Chahi is shown while in the Barani land of the same class, there is an increase of 11 bighas.

In Matyar II Chahi, there is an increase of 48 bighas. In Bhur I Chahi there is a decrease of 24 bighas. In the last settlement, the soils were shown

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Total from cols. 14 to 25		Gardens.		Total cultured area.				Wells.				Depth of Well		Area of Crops			Value of produce of a year. (State share)	Nikasi at rates.	Revenue assessed.	Remarks.	
Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	No of Wells	Mason-ry.	No of Lao.	No. of Wells	Pakka	Kacha.	No. of Lao.	No of Wells	No of Lao.	To water.	Water.	Kharif.					Rabi after deducting Dufasli.	Part^{l} Jadid.	Total.
283	1123	1406	...	...	1406	6—working 5 not working 1	14	2	4	2 not working.	...	114	18	1158	231	...	1389				
288	1131	1419	...	...	1419	6—working 5 not working 1	14	2	4	1 not working.	6—working 5 not working 1	84	21	1111	217	91	1419	8692	5947	5947	

as mixed in the same chak They have now been separated. There is an increase of 13 bighas in the total cultivation. No grazing dues are charged by the state which takes the wood of the Bani which is to the East of the abadi. There are only 9 bighas of Bhur I and this is chahi land being near the abadi. There is no land of class Bhur II. The big tracts are of even Matyar I and II class. This village was lightly treated at last settlement in rates. Rs. 3650 were fixed at last settlement, and the same amount is paid now. No grazing dues are paid to the state. I fix Rs. 5947 as new Jama.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
No.	Name of Village.	Detail.				Unculturable.							Matyār I.			Matyār II.			Bhur I.			Bhur II.		
			Khalsa.	Mafi.	Total.	Preserves.	Jungle State.	Hills.	Other.	Kadim.	Total of unculturable.	State land unassessable except the cols. (7 & 8)	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.
		Last settlement	921	31	952	...	...	...	26	106	132	...	61	335	396	...	193	193	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bijaiपुरा	Present settlement	923	32	955	...	...	...	25	118	143	...	100	487	587	39	154	193	...	...	...	...	...	...

Formerly the land of this village formed part of Kasba Nimrana. In Samwat 1927, Raja Bhim Singh separated the land and named the village after his father Bijai Singh's name. The village is owned by well-to-do Ahirs. The whole land is Matyār I and Matyār II—there being no Bhur in it. In prosperity and produce it compares favourably with Rodwal. Har Sahai Lumberdar has got a good pucca house and a chaupal. He had built a pucca tank which is very useful and he has built a new pucca well near the tank to the North of the abadi. The other Lumberdar has built another new well to the South. These two wells protect Matyār I land. A third well exists to the South-East corner of the abadi near the boundary of Bichpuri, Raj Alwar. The Barani land is all even, good Matyār, which is productive for gram, cotton, bajra, jwar. Two crops are grown in the same land in a year. The whole village is held in common (Bil-ijmal) by two Lumberdars, Har Sahai and Phusa (minor) under the guardianship of Ruda Ahir.

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Total from cols. 14 to 25.		Gardens.		Total cultured area.		Wells.				Depth of Well.		Area of Crops.			Value of produce of a year. (state share)		Nikasi at rates.		Revenue assessed.		Remarks.
Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi	Barani	No of Wells	No. of Lao.	No. of Wells.	No. of Lao.	No. of Wells	No. of Lao.	To Water.	Water.	Kharif.	Rabi after deducting Dufasli.	Parti Jadid.	Total.					
61	728	789	...	...	789	...	...	...	...	10 - working 4 not working 6	4	75	10	672	127	...	799				
139	641	780	...	...	780	1-3 working 1 not 6	2 not working	...	...	...	68	21	618	77	85	780	4142	2861	2861		

There has been an increase of 39 bighas in Matyar I chahi and of 39 bighas in Matyar II chahi. There has been nearly corresponding decrease in Barani land of the same classes. The population of the village is not enough for the cultivated land, so the zamindars have to let out lands to outsiders on easy rents. Moreover the area attached to each well as chahi cannot be irrigated wholly every year. So out of 139 bighas of chahi land, I will take only 75 bighas for assessment as chahi and the rest 64 bighas will be treated as *Barani* and assessed at unirrigated rates.

On the proposed rates I fix Rs. 2,861. The old revenue was Rs. 1,600.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25								
No.	Name of village.	Detail.	Khasa	Mafi	Total	Preserves.	Jungle State.	Unculturable		Kadim	Total of unculturable.	State land unassessable except the cols. 17 & 8)	Matyar I.			Matyar II.			Bhur I.			Bhur II.										
		Last settlement.	1116	306	1432	...	...	..	58	170	238	...	104	184	288	123	323	446	20	108	128	...	56	56					

This village is surrounded on all sides by villages of this state. The Abadis are in different places at the wells, named Dhanis. Before the last settlement it was called chak II. In the last settlement two villages were formed out of chak II. One village named Kundansinghpura after the Raja's uncle's name and the other was called Daulat Singhpura. The Biswadari rights did not exist at the time of the last settlement. The chak was held under *kham* management but the settlement officer gave occupancy rights to the tenants cultivating at that time and made them liable to pay fixed rates assessed on each khata. The Biswadari rights were subsequently granted by the Raja on the 15th February 1907 (vide note about Makund Singhpura). Natho Singh Thakur, Teka and Rupa Ahirs were appointed Lumberdars in equal shares, and the village was an undivided whole without any Thoks and Pattis. Batai rates of grain were $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers in the maund and settlement officer's rates gave Rs. 2,037 at the last settlement but during the *kham* management i. e. in the year preceding the last settlement the two villages jointly paid Rs. 5,218 of which the distribution was made as follows: Rs. 3,605 on Daulat Singhpura and Rs. 1,613 on Kundan Singhpura, instead of Rs. 2,037, the settlement officer fixed Rs. 1,500 in the last settlement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
No.	Name of Village.	Detail.				Unculturable.									Matyar I.			Matyar II.			Bhur I.			Bhur II.		
		Last settlement	Khalsa.	Mafi.	Total.	Preserves	Jungle	State	Other				Chahi.	Barani	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.		
			1330	429	1759	...	...	...	41	60	101	...	198	559	757	190	151	341	...	95	95	...	36	36

In the last settlement, this village was formed out of chak II and named after the Raja's father. To the South-West is a village of Alwar Raj named Bichpuri. On other sides there are villages of this state. This village was also held under *Kham* management at the time of the last settlement and the history is the same as that of Kundansinghpura. The proprietary rights were granted in 1907. There are separate *abadis* near wells and they are named after the wells such as Todar Mal walla, Naraindas walla, Purohit walla, Banta walla, Rani walla, Kumhar walla, Badgujar walla, Pathra walla and Gushain walla. Kumhars live in the Dhani named after them, Ahirs live in other Dhanis. Gobind Singh, Raghunath Singh, Thakurs, Ram Ratan and Mansa Ahirs were appointed Lumberdars at last settlement and the tenants were given occupancy rights. The western portion joining Bijaipura is the best Matyar I land. In the eastern tract there are mixed lands of all kinds. Double crops are grown. There is an increase of 5 wells since last settlement.

The Matyar I chahi area has increased by 66 bighas and the Barani area by 8 bighas. In Matyar II the chahi land has increased by 81 bighas and Barani by 26 bighas.

The barani area of Bhur I has decreased by 41 bighas and of Bhur II by 14 bighas. The increase of area in the best lands is due to the resumption of mafi lands to the extent of 172 bighas. Before the last settlement, this village paid Rs. 3,605. In the last settlement, the assessment was kept at 3,500 Rupees

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	
Total from cols. 14 to 25.			Gardens.		Total cultured area.	Wells.						Depth of Well.		Area of Crops.			Value of produce of a year. (State share)	Nikasi at rates.	Revenue assessed.	Remarks.		
Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.		Masonry.	No. of Wells.	No. of Lao.	No. of Wells.	No. of Lao.	No. of Wells.	No. of Lao.	To Water.	Water.	Kharif.	Rabi after deducting Dufasli.					Parti Jadid.	Total.
388	841	1229	...	...	1229	...	...	15 working 12, not working 3	1 1/2	1	1	110	15	933	249	...	1182			
536	820	1356	...	...	1402	...	...	19-working 17, not working 2	22 1/2	11	90	15	1026	239	137	1402	10,801	5702	5702	
								4-3 not working 1 fallen														

A well named Baldeo Sagar in this village has bad water which injures the land unless sweetened by rain water. Some concession has been made by keeping about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the land as chahi and the rest as barani. Data Ram is the owner of this well. The water of the well called Bad Gujar walla is also not so good for crops as that of other wells—though it is better than that of Baldeo Sagar. There are 7 Pattis with 7 Lumberdars. It is imperfect Pattidari. The present revenue demand is Rs. (4184-10-3). The increase is due to the resumption of mafis and the proportional assessment out of (928-13-6) for Biswadari rights.

Of the area 36 bighas 3 biswas attached to the well called Badgujar walla, only 23 bighas 3 biswas have been taken as chahi and 13 bighas as barani. On the rates I fix Rs. 5702 as new Jama.

In the amount Rs. 5072. Rs. 46 are for Khud kasht lands in the possession of the sons and brother of Raja Sahab.

Maharaj Kumar Umrao Singhji Rs. 24.

„ Raghuraj Singhji „ 10.

Thakur Sahab „ 12.

Total Rs. 46.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
No.	Name of village.	Detail.	Khal-a	Mafi.	Total.	Preserves	Jungle State.	Other	Unculturable	Kadim	Total of unculturable.	State land unassessable except the cols (7 & 8)	Matyar I.	Matyar II.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.									
14	Nimrana with Mahtab Bas.	Last settlement.	2939	2920	2922	...	...	1214	282	1367	2863	Chahi 14 Barani 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present settlement		2941	...	...	1251	...	1214	307	...	2772	62	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

This was called chak V before the last settlement. In the last settlement it was named as Nimrana in the papers. This is the chief place of Rajgaddi. The abadi of the place is at the foot of the Hill. On a wing of the hill is built the beautiful palace of the Raja—and on the top of the hill is an old Fort. There is a *Bowary*—a descending tank to the North-West which was built by Raja Maha Singhji in Samwat 1850 at a time of the famine. Looking at the present state of this unused *Bowary*—one feels that so much money was unnecessarily wasted. There is a good tank outside the abadi—built pucca and *Kham*. It serves a useful purpose for the daily use of water and also for cattle. The wells are rather deep owing to the abadi being on a high level. The Tahsil, Thana and Hospital buildings are in the town, and there are several shops of banyas to sell grain and cloth. Goldsmiths seem to have a brisk business as they are constantly busy making silver ornaments for the females and children of Ahir zamindars—which is a sign of prosperity of the latter. There are 11 temples in the town and two in the Raja's palace. Mafi lands are attached to nearly all the old temples. On the Sawan Sudi Tiji—a small Mela is held near the tank and another Mela is held on Goga-Nawmi (Bhadan Badi Nawmi) towards the Bowary. The

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Chahi.	Total from cols. 14 to 25		Gardens.		Total cultured area.	Wells.						Depth of Well.	Area of Crops				Value of produce of a year. (<i>State share</i>)	Nikasi at rates.	Revenue assessed.	Remarks.	
Rarani.	Total.	Chahi.	Rarani.	No. of Wells		No. of Lao.	No. of Wells	No. of Lao.	No. of Wells	No. of Lao.	To water.		Water	Kharif.	Rabi after deducting Dufasli.	Parti Jadid.					Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	7—working 1 not working 6	2	...	...	...	...	125	45	41	16	...	57				
...	105	105	...	...	167	10—working 1, not working 9	2	...	...	...	...	125	45	149	16	2	167	476	252	252	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 not working.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

town is to the West of Belni (Raj Alwar) and Janak Singhpura is to the East. Kundan Singhpura and Salarpur are to the West. Madhopur is to the South. Naghauri and Ghilot (Raj Alwar) are to the North. The present Raja has built a nice house (guest-house) inside the Bagh which is a pleasant place for evening walks. During the rainy season, one Nala issues from the hill and fills the pucca tank and the second used to enter the Bagh. It has been dammed to the East of the tank. To the North of the town, in the centre of two hills a small Abadi was founded in 1903, and the persons who have settled here, have made a small chak culturable. They hold land as ordinary tenants on rents fixed by the state—some of them have already deserted—so there is no question of giving them any fixed status just at present. The culturable land is mostly Matyar II of an inferior kind. This new Abadi is named Mahtab Bas. The Post Office is in a corner of the Tehsil building. Only one well in the garden is used for irrigation. The rest are for drinking purposes. From the *Kadim* area 1367 Bighas—the area of Bani 1251 has been separated now, and 105 Bighas has been brought under cultivation in Mahtab Bas. The rent realized from the tenants is Rs. 252, and I fix this amount for the term of the settlement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
No.	Name of Village.	Detail.				Unculturable.							Matyar I.		Matyar II.		Bhur I.		Bhur II.					
			Khalsa.	Mafi.	Total.	Preserves.	Jungle State	Other				State land unassessable except the cols. (7 & 8)	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.
		Last settlement.	1071	505	1576	...	...	...	30	50	80	...	123	305	428	76	94	170	...	250	250	...	143	143
15	Partap Singhpura.	Present settlement.	1228	348	1576	...	36	...	30	15	81	...	160	331	491	106	104	210	4	280	284	...	162	162

This village and Madho Singhpura were known as Chak III before the last settlement. In the last settlement, the village was named after the younger step-brother of the present Raja Sahab. Proprietary rights did not exist then, but tenants were given occupancy rights in the last settlement and they were called mustkil tenants. In 1907 (Samwat, 1963) proprietary rights were granted to the old tenants. To the East of this village is Madho Singhpur and Majra Kanth (Raj Alwar). To the West is Bichpuri Raj Alwar. To the North is Daulat Singhpura, and to the South is Mularya (Raj Alwar.) In the last settlement three Lumberdars were appointed. Now their heirs are Lumberdars. These are Chandra, son of Dunga Ahir and Ganga Sahai son of Lalu Gujar, and Prabhu Singh adopted son of Jodh Singh Thakur. When Jodh Singh was appointed Lumberdar he had no land in his occupation and now Prabhu Singh has no proprietary interest in this village, but I don't wish to interfere with this peculiar arrangement of the Raj. There are now 5 Pattis with 5 Lumberdars. Two new Lumberdars are Girdhari Ahir and Chandra son of Ram Dhan Mali. At the time of giving the biswadari rights in Samwat 1963 two new Lumberdars Ratna father of Girdhari Ahir and Ram Dhan Mali were added. Ratna came in Jodh Singh's Patti.

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	
Total from cols. 14 to 25.		Gardens.		Total cultured area.	Wells.						Depth of Well.	Area of Crops.			Value of produce of a year. (<i>Atake share</i>)	Nikasi at rates.	Revenue assessed.	Remarks.				
Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.		Barani.	No of Wells	No of Lao.	No. of Wells.	No. of Lao.	No of Wells		No. of Lao.	To Water	Water.					Kharif.	Rabi after deducting Dufasli.	Parti Jadid.	Total.
199	792	991	..	..	991	...	...	8	13	1	1	77	14	1351	142	...	1493				
270	877	1147	...	...	1147	...	...	12—All working.	18	2	2	77	17	958	139	50	1147	5084	3418	3418	

The village is now held as imperfect Pattidari. The proprietors and residents are Ahirs, Gujars, Malis, and Brahmans. There is a big block of good Matyar I land to the North-West. In the South is Bhur II. Between Matyar I and Bhur II is a stretch of Matyar II running East and West. There is another block of Matyar II to the North-East and above this is Bhur I. The second block of Bhur I is to the South-East just above the southernmost chak of Bhur II. There has been an increase of 37 bighas in Matyar I chahi and of 26 bighas in Matyar I barani and of 30 bighas in Matyar II chahi and 4 bighas in Bhur I chahi and 30 bighas in Bhur I barani. The barani area of Bhur II has increased by 19 bighas. Total cultivated area has increased by 156 bighas. There are 14 wells now instead of 9 at last settlement.

A Nala issuing from the Nimrana hill during the rainy season after passing through and round the Nimrana Bagh enters this village and fills a kachhia tank called Johar Dehar wali. Of the mafi lands, 157 bighas have been resumed since last settlement. The revenue fixed at last settlement was Rs. 2,100. The village now pays Rs. (2,699-4-3). Increase is due to resumption of mafi and addition for biswadari rights out of (928-13-6). I now fix Rs. 3,418 as new Jama. I have kept Bhur II rates lower in this village *i. e.* Bhur I Rs. (1-2-0) per bigha and Bhur II, 8 annas a bigha.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
No.	Name of village.	Detail.	Khalsa.	Mafi.	Total.	Preserves.	Jungle State.	Unculturable.	Other	Kadim	Total of unculturable.	State land unassessable except the cols 7 & 8)	Chahi.	Matyar I.	Matyar II.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.
		Last settlement.	1195	611	1839	220	...	..	11	72	333	...	70	18	98	69	29	98	48	320	368	...	298	298
16	Madho Singhpura	Present settlement	1266	372	1838	110	...	...	37	12	159	132	101	10	111	104	53	157	44	400	444	...	263	263

This village was made out of chak III in the last settlement and named after the eldest son of the present Raja Sahab That Maharaj Kanwar was alive at that time and is no more now. The Southern boundary of this village joins Manjra kanth (Raj Alwar) and on the other sides, there are villages of this state. One abadi of the village is to the west near the boundary of Partab Singhpura and the other on the well called *Jatan wala*. Proprietary rights were given in 1907 (Samwat 1963). Before the last settlement, this village and Partab Singhpura forming chak III (Nimrana) were held in *Mham* management. In the last settlement three Lumberdars were appointed, Mahtab Singh, Gopal and Sundha Mali

Now Berisal Singh, son of Mahtab Singh, is the Lumberdar of Patti Thakuran, and Gopal the old Lumberdar represents the Patti of Brahmans and Jamunya Mali, son of Sundha, is Lumberdar of the Patti of malis. The village is now held as imperfect Pattidari. There are two Runds or Bunnis in this village. Both are in the state possession One is to the North—between the areas of the village—and the other is at some distance on the boundary of this village and Manjra. The land in the middle of the second *Rund* is good culturable land, the rest has sand in it. From the first Rund 10 bighas of land was given to Sheo Buksh and Sheo Narain sons of Bharon in Biswrdari rights in exchange of their land which is in the possession of the Raja's brother. This area has been entered in their name in the Khewat. Manjra Kanth (Raj Alwar) is to the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
No.	Name of Village.	Detail.	Khasra.	Mafi.	Total.	Preserves.	Jungle bani.	State Hills.	Unculturable. Other.	Kadim.	Total of unculturable.	State land unassessable except the cols. (7 & 8)	Chahi. Barani Total.	Matyār I.	Matyār II.	Bhur I.	Bhur II.							
17	Janak Singhpura.	Present settlement	833	76	909	120	49	48	217	247	14	229	243	...	126	126
		Last settlement	800	109	909	119	49	90	258	1 unculturable.	17	311	328	...	213	213

The estate is named after His Highness the present Raja. This village with Kali Pahari formerly formed chalk IV. Biswadari rights were granted in 1891. In the East of the village, are Shahjehanpur and Fauladpur of District Gurgaon and in the South is Kali Pahari and in the North is Belni (Raj Alwar) and in the West it joins Kasba Nimrana. There are two Pattis of equal shares, one is owned by Brahmans and the other by Ahirs. Gumani and Meda are Lumberdars. A new well was sunk with the aid of Takavi, a year before the last settlement. The soil is all Bhur but even land. A good deal of Pala-Poola grows in this Bhur and forms the chief source of income. The abadi is of a few houses to the West, at the foot of the Hill. Several persons have died last summer on account of fever and the population has been much reduced. The persons inhabiting the village had come from Rajpura, Tehsil Rewari, District Gurgaon in Samwat 1947. In the 10 years' settlement a theka (fixed sum) was agreed to. Before the last settlement this village paid Rs. 400 as Theka money. In the last settlement rates gave Rs. 459, but Rs. 375 were fixed as Revenue. A Nala issuing from the Hills during the rainy season and

[illegible]

passing through the lands of this village goes to the boundary of Shahjehanpur. The second coming from Kali Pahari goes to Fauladpur. There is only 14 bighas of Bhur I chahi land near the well. Some increase has been made in the total cultivation, but the land is all precarious and poor. No account is kept of the Sawai income from Pala and Poola and I have proposed lower rates for this village. The lands of deceased and deserting persons have been taken over by the state, and that area has been shown as the khudkasht of the state. For assessment purposes only 10 bighas 24 bis. have been taken as chahi of Bhur I, and the chahi rate fixed on it is Rs. (3-12-0) per bigha pucca. For Barani area, the rates taken are 12 annas a bigha for Bhur I and 8 annas for Bhur II. Total revenue at these rates comes to Rs. 271 and I fix it.

The rent of the khudkasht land which the absconders have left would be about Rs. 145. The old revenue was Rs. 375. Total revenue including that on khudkast will be Rs. 416.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
No.	Name of village.	Detail.	Khalsa	Mafi.	Total	Preserves	Jungle State.	Other.	Unculturable	Kadim	Total of unculturable	State land unassessable except the cols. 7 & 8)	Chahi.	Barani	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.
18	Kali Pahari.	Last settlement.	712	29	741	..	...	86	...	340	426 uncultivated	2	...	...	...	...	108	108	46	130	176	...	...	...
	Present settlement		721	21	742	...	...	86	15	301	402	...	...	...	...	...	113	118	35	158	193	...	8	8

This village was also formed out of chak IV, (see remarks about Janak Singhpura). The name Kali Pahari was given because the stones of the hill in the village are of black colour. To the South is Manjra (Raj Alwar) and on the other sides are villages of Nimrana State. The Abadi is inside the hill, and there are two wells. One is in the mafi of *bhanda*s and irrigates a few bighas of khalsa land, the other is meant for watering cattle and has a small area near it of Bhur I which is irrigated from it in parts where the sand banks are not high and the water can easily find its course. The owners are Gujars, careless cultivators. Before the last settlement, Kali Pahari paid Rs. 280. According to the rates adopted at last settlement, the revenue demand would have come to Rs. 439, but as the rates were apparently unsuitable for this inferior land, the revenue was kept at Rs. 300. The village is a perfect Pattidari village. The revenue is divided on 12 shares. There is only one Patti with one Lumberdar. In the recent soil classification 8 bighas were classed as Bhur II out of Bhur I. On the boundary of Madho Singhpura,

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47			
Total from cols. 14 to 25		Gardens.		Total cultured area.				Wells.				Area of Crops				Value of produce of a year. (<i>State share</i>)				Revenue assessed.				Remarks.
Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi	Barani.	No of Wells	No. of Lao.	No. of Wells	No. of Lao.	No of Wells	No. of Lao.	To water.	Water.	Kharif.	Rabi after deducting Dufasli.	Parti Jadid.	Total.	Value of produce of a year. (<i>State share</i>)	Nikasi at rates.	Revenue assessed.					
46	238	284	...	...	284	1	2	...	...	...	98	7	222	44	...	266					
35	284	319	...	...	319	2	4	...	...	...	87	12	293	11	15	319	1166	468	468		

there is a chak of Matyar II. The rest is all Bhur I—with which joins a chak of 8 bighas of Bhur II. The village now pays Rs. (338-9-0). This is one of the inferior class villages for which lighter rates have been proposed.

There is an increase of 28 bighas in the cultivated area of dry Bhur I. The irrigated area has decreased by 11 bighas.

The rates adopted are

Bhur I irrigated ... 4 Rs. a bigha.
 Matyar II Barani ... (1-12-0) per bigha
 Bhur I Barani ... (0-12-0) ,,
 Bhur II Barani ... (0-8-0) ,,

These rates give Rs. 468 as revenue and I fix it as new Jama.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
No.	Name of Village.	Detail.				Unculturable.					Total of unculturable.	State land unassessable except the cols. (7 & 8)	Matyar I.			Matyar II.			Bhur I.			Bhur II.		
			Khalsa.	Mafi.	Total	Preserves.	Jungle State.	Hills.	Other.	Kadim.			Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.	Total.
		Last settlement.	696	44	740	...	...	35	43	127	205	...	...	36	36	...	60	60	27	245	272	7	117	124
19	Ishri Singhpura.	Present settlement	721	21	742	...	...	35	41	124	200	...	...	36	36	1	61	62	38	222	260	...	163	163

This village was separated from Nimrana in Samwat 1927 by Raja Bhim Singhji and named after his elder brother Ishri Singhji. In that year one Fateh Singh Thakur of Kaulela Tehsil Bahrar settled here, but he went away after 3 years, and in Samwat 1930 Ahirs settled here. To the east of this village is Bahrar and the South is Sanoli (Raj Alwar.) To the West is Kali Pahari and to the North is Fauladpur. The village is imperfect Pattidari having 3 Pattis.

- (1) Patti Sheoji $\frac{1}{2}$ Lumberdar Natho grand son of Sheoji.
- (2) „ Manji $\frac{1}{4}$ Lumberdar Ruda son of Manji.
- (3) „ Mohan $\frac{1}{4}$ Lumberdar Begla grand son of Mohan.

In the North-East corner is Matyar I. South of this is Matyar II. To the West is a large chak of Bhur II. The rest is Bhur I. There is one well near the abadi. It is used for drinking and irrigating purposes both. This well was sunk by the state at a cost of Rs. 1,000. In the last settlement soil classification Bhur I & II was shown as mixed in a proportion of $\frac{2}{3}$ & $\frac{1}{3}$. The two classes of land have been separated in the recent soil classification. At the last settlement Rs. 450 were fixed against 498 which the village was paying before the settlement. The village now pays Rs. 470-5-9. The small increase being due to newly cultivated land.

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Chahi.	Total from cols. 14 to 25.		Gardens.		Total cultured area.	Wells.				Depth of Well.	Area of Crops.			Value of produce of a year. (<i>state share</i>)	Nikasi at rates.	Revenue assessed.	Remarks.				
	Barani.	Total.	Chahi.	Barani.		Masonry.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Kacha.		Rabi after deducting Dufasi.	Parti Jadid.	Total.								
34	458	492	...	...	492	No of Wells	No. of Lao.	No. of Wells.	No. of Lao.	No of Wells	No. of Lao.	To Water.	Water.	Kharif.	38	...	489				
1—working.	2	2	...	...	...	2—1 working 1 not.	2	...	...	...	...	58	20	451							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	489				
...				
521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...				
...				
...				
60	23	352	34	135	521	890	620	620													

Rates adopted in this village are

Bhur I Chahi ... 4 Rupees a bigha.

Matyar I Barani ... (2-10-0) per bigha.

„ II Barani ... (1-12-0) „

Bhur I Barani ... (0-12-0) „

Bhur II Barani ... (0-8-0) „

There is a special case on the boundary of the village in which a Brahman irrigates 17 Biswas of Matyar II. The Raja Sahab has fixed only one rupee for this plot as the man supplies water to the travellers. The above rates give Rs. 601 as revenue and I fix it.

The state realizes Rs. 19 more for two resumed mafis of Kulchhetri and Sohan Acharaj. Thus the total amount realizable from the village is Rs. 620.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
No.	Name of village.	Detail.	Khalsa	Mafi.	Total	Preserves.	State.	Unculturable	Other.	Kadim	Total of unculturable.	State land unassessable except the cols 7 & 8)	Matyar I.	Matyar II.	Bhur I	Bhur II.									
	Present settlement.		27,300	2277	29,577	110	1538	2131	1927	2074	7780	...	1727	4553	6280	1352	1983	3335	711	6013	6724	5	2687	2692	
	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*489	14	34	48	2	52	54	...	86	86	...	301	301	

*Note—The Kisunsbar detail of 489 bighas of Khadkasht area is included in the figures shown in Cols. 14 to 28.

[illegible]

(G.)—Statement showing the annual rainfall for 20 years.

Serial No.	Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	REMARKS.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
1	1901	1.57	...	...	...	.15	...	3.4	5.44	.76	..	...	..	10.96	
2	1902	...	...	...	.15	.26	3.30	5.91	4.62	3.34	.89	...	...	18.47	
3	1903	...	...	.5	...	.39	.60	7.75	5.5	2.87	.70	...	...	17.50	
4	1904	.4	...	1.3	...	.81	1.49	7.24	15.19	3.27	...	...	...	27.7	
5	1905	.25	.25	.37	...	...	.24	2.37	3.2	3.43	...	...	.57	10.50	
6	1906	.14	.95	2.17	...	...	4.3	4.8	1.88	6.6	...	...	...	19.31	
7	1907	.48	2.52	1.7	1.81	.61	.22	3.29	8.28	...	...	...	...	18.31	
8	1908	.88	.22	.11	.33	.28	.71	15.21	15.8	.1	...	...	...	34.13	
9	1909	.28	...	...	2.43	.60	3.51	13.92	1.15	2.84	...	...	...	24.73	
0	1910	.32	.25	.37	3.20	1.60	3.27	14.62	4.22	.11	...	...	...	27.96	
1	1911	1.31	...	1.88	...	...	3.71	1.24	2.7	14.55	1.67	1.24	...	27.67	
2	1912	1.43	1.5	...	.14	.38	...	7.69	3.99	2.39	.5	...	...	17.12	
3	1913	...	2.36	...	...	6.94	2.5	2.71	2.75	2.30	...	...	.61	19.88	
4	1914	...	.7	.4	.5	.61	4.41	4.16	2.20	3.59	1.30	.2	...	16.65	
5	1915	.31	1.10	2.69	.7	...	.95	3.47	2.82	1.6	...	...	...	12.47	
6	1916	...	.35	...	...	.58	1.47	8.68	8.89	5.3	...	...	...	27.21	
7	1917	.47	.35	.75	2.77	.78	6.14	6.89	15.74	17.37	2.26	...	...	53.52	
8	1918	.14	...	...	.31	...	1.5	2.38	5.59	.3	...	...	...	9.50	
9	1919	3.11	...	.18	...	.52	.13	7.75	7.72	3.53	...	...	1.66	24.60	
0	1920	.44	.42	...	...	.25	2.63	12.81	.92	...	...	...	...	17.89	
Total		11.26	9.89	11.13	11.29	14.76	39.21	135.21	114.62	73.53	9.8	1.93	2.84	435.45	
Monthly average.		.56	.49	.55	.56	.73	1.94	6.76	5.71	3.65	.4	.9	.14	...	Average 21.6 inches.

"H"—Crop Statement by Soils for 1920-21. i. e.

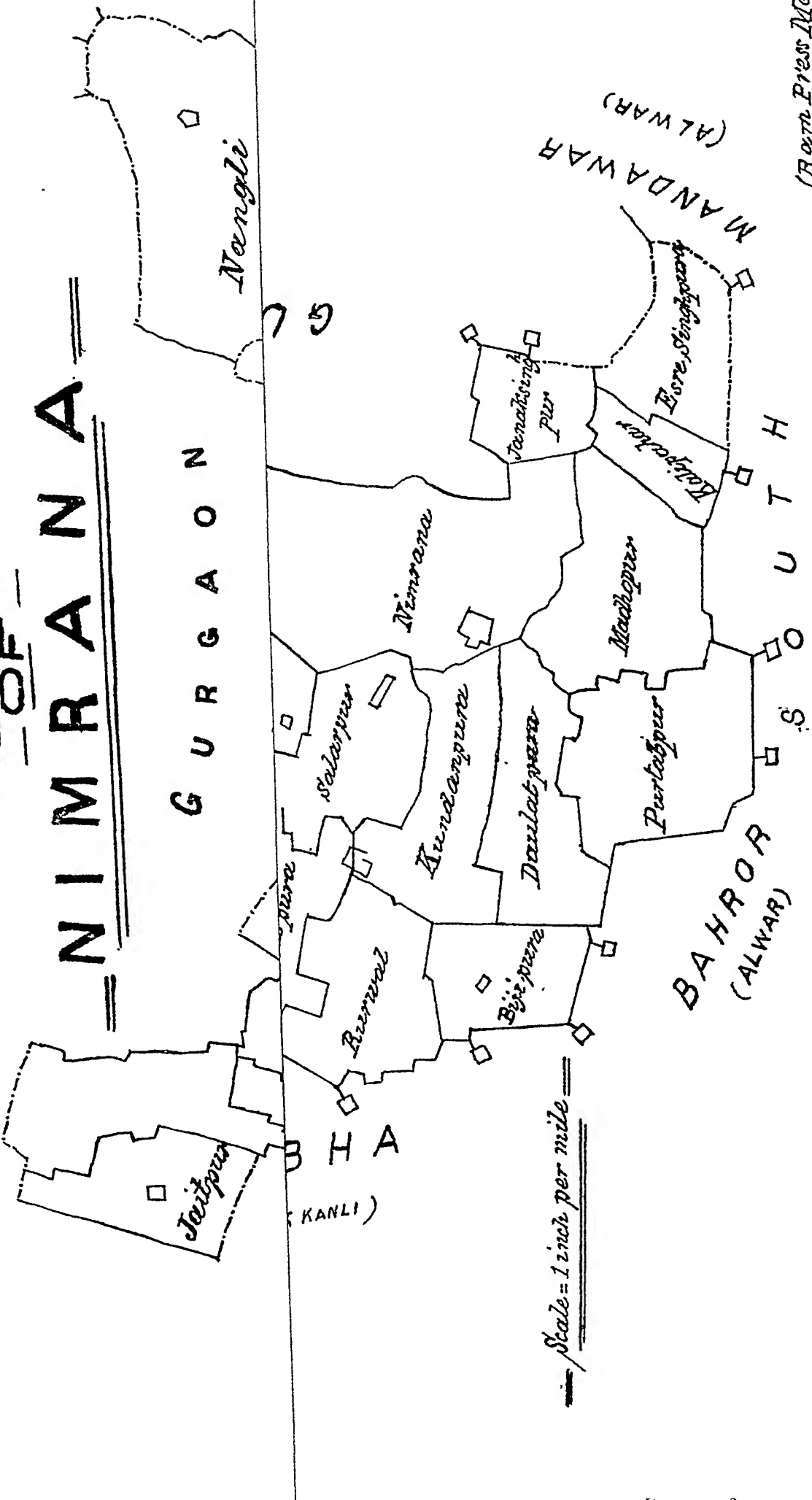
Particulars.	Class of Soil.	KHARIF.									
		Bajra.	Juar.	Grud Moong & Moth.	Vegetables.	Cotton.	Flax or San.	Til.	Chari.	Total.	
CHAIL.	Matyar I	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	7	13
	Matyar II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Bhur I	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12
	Bhur II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Irrigated	10	1	...	5	...	...	...	12	28
BARANI.	Matyar I	2882	1077	140	...	614	5	5	161	4685	
	Matyar II	1606	163	316	...	158	5	2	112	2362	
	Bhur I	3827	52	1532	...	28	...	...	95	5574
	Bhur II	796	6	1118	...	3	...	...	193	2116
	Total Unirrigated	9112	1298	3106	...	803	10	7	601	14,937	
TOTAL.	Matyar I	2883	1078	140	5	614	5	5	166	4698	
	Matyar II	1606	163	316	...	158	5	2	115	2365	
	Bhur I	3837	52	1532	...	28	...	...	137	5586
	Bhur II	796	6	1118	...	3	...	...	193	2116
	Total of Irrigated and Unirrigated	9122	1299	8106	5	803	10	7	613	14,965	

Samwat 1977. Nimrana State.

RABI.								Total of Kharif and Rabi.	Double cropped Area.	Actual Area of Crops after deducting double cropped Area.	REMARKS.
Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Beihar.	Vegetables	Sarson.	Area unsown and New fallow.	Total.				
187	640	...	2	67	...	146	1042	1055	51	1004	
123	460	...	...	41	3	120	747	750	31	719	
52	272	...	...	28	...	27	379	391	85	306	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	2	
362	1373	...	2	136	3	294	2170	2198	167	2031	
...	3	75	...	...	98	315	491	5376	18	5358	
1	1	5	...	...	35	196	238	2600	...	2600	
...	...	4	...	...	12	1142	1158	6732	...	6732	
...	...	...	...	...	...	665	665	2781	...	2781	
1	4	84	...	..	145	2318	2552	17,489	18	17,471	
187	643	75	2	67	98	461	1533	6431	69	6362	
124	461	5	...	41	38	316	985	3350	31	3319	
52	272	4	..	28	12	1169	1537	7123	85	7038	
...	1	...	..	...	...	666	667	2783	...	2783	
363	1377	84	2	136	148	2612	4722	19,687	185	19,502	

MAP OF NIMRANA

PATIALA



Scale = 1 inch per mile

(From Press Meerut)

Drawn by Mohammed Benadi.
 Draftsman, Andertale.
 Meerut City No. 148